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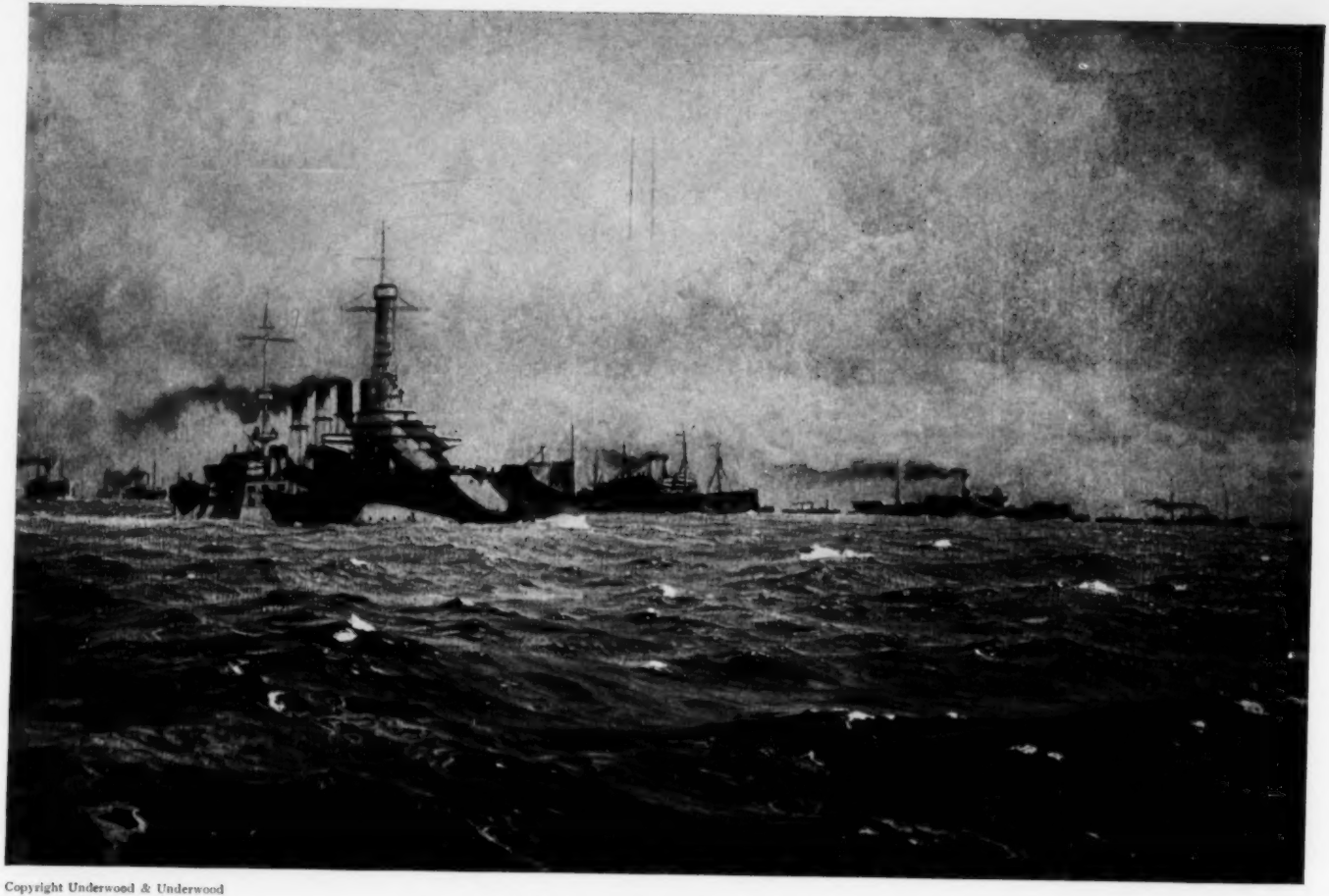
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UNITED STATES TROOPS BOUND FOR FRANCE

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVI, No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1922 WHOLE No. 354

THE STORY OF THE PURPLE HEART

The Medal of Honor of the Revolution

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

THE Purple Heart Badge of Military Merit was established by General George Washington in a General Order of August 7, 1782, which reads:

The General ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of Military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorous action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over the left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity and essential Service in any way shall meet with a due reward. Before this favor can be conferred on any man, the particular fact, or facts, on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander-in-chief accompanied with certificates from the Commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the Candidate for reward belonged, or other incontestable proofs, and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person with the action so certified are to be enrolled in the book of merit which will be kept at the orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do.

The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all—this order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one.

This was the first time in the history of the United States Army that an honor badge was provided for the enlisted man in the ranks and the non-commissioned officer and, though a badge of cloth and sewn on the uniform coat, instead of fastened as a pendant medal, it was, in effect, the medal of honor of the Revolution.

So far as the known surviving records show, this honor badge was granted to only three men, all of them non-commissioned officers: Sergeant Daniel Bissel, of the 2d Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, Sergeant Daniel Brown, of the 5th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sergeant Elijah Churchill, of the 2d Continental Dragoons, which was also a Connecticut regiment. Connecticut certainly had reason to be proud of her soldiers.

The stories of how the Purple Heart was won by each of these three men can

nowhere be found in detail. They can be pieced out from cold official records and by inference, but even in this bare form they should be preserved as a cherished part of the proud record of the old Continental Army.

The first, in point of time, is that of Sergeant Elijah Churchill's, of the 2d Continental Dragoons. It is in two parts, for it is the story of two raids within the British lines, the first in November, 1780, and the second a year later, in October, 1781. Major Benjamin Tallmadge, of the 2d Continental Dragoons, was in charge of the Headquarters secret service, which he managed from the year 1778 to the end of the war, and on November 7, 1780, he received word from his most trustworthy spy that the British had stored several hundred tons of hay, for winter forage, at Coram, Long Island, which is on the north shore, about nine miles southeast from Setauket, or Brookhaven. This forage magazine was protected by a nearby stockade fort, which consisted of three strong block houses, connected by a stockade of heavy stakes, twelve feet long and sharpened at the end. There was also a deep ditch, a high wall and a strong abatis. The work was to mount six cannon, but only two of them were in place when the spy sent in his report. The fortification was called Fort St. George. The spy's report gave a good description of the work and urged an attempt upon it. Tallmadge, in forwarding the report to Headquarters, volunteered to make the attempt and Washington, whose prescience in such matters was remarkable, at once gave his permission and left the management of the entire matter to the major. Tallmadge decided to stake everything on a surprise and formed a party of about 50 of his dismounted dragoons. To take but 50 men across twenty miles of salt water, land them within the enemy's lines, march them at least several miles therein and attempt such a strong fortification as Fort St. George, might seem to us, at this distance, a reckless and foolhardy thing; but Benjamin Tallmadge, as chief intelligence officer, knew his ground and more important than all, knew his troopers. Sergeant Elijah Churchill was one of the men Tallmadge selected. The small detachment marched to Fairfield, Connecticut, nearly opposite to Setauket, Long Island; but there they were delayed eight days by a violent November gale upon the Sound. In the afternoon of November 21st the wind died down. At 4 P.M. the expedition embarked in the whale boats provided by Lieutenant Caleb Brewster, of Tallmadge's regiment, who had charge of the Continental armed boats on Long Island Sound and who was the conveyor of secret intelligence from the New York and Long Island spies. The cold blackness of a November night had already settled down when the boats put out from the land, but with wind and oars they crossed in four hours and landed on a deserted stretch of the Long Island shore. They found they had drifted farther from their objective than they expected and a longer march to reach the British fort was now necessary. A large force of British regulars were in winter quarters on Long Island and there were, in addition, several thousand loyalist troops, distributed at various points, making it an hazardous venture to march a body of troops for any considerable distance without grave risk of being cut off from their boats. Capture was inevitable if they could not get away from the Island, and the gale that had delayed them on the main land again swept down upon the Sound. Tallmadge could not risk discovery if his boats could not leave the

George Washington Esquire

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces
of the United States of America &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, sendeth Greeting

Whereas it hath ever been an established maxim
in the American Service, that the Road to Glory was open
to all, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions were the
greatest Stimuli to glorious actions, and that distinguished
Merit should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded, and
Whereas a Board of Officers whereof Brigadier General
Greaton is President, hath been constituted and appointed
for the purpose of investigating the several pretensions of
the Candidates for the Badge of Military Merit, and
said Board having Reported in the Words following, viz.
"That Sergeant Elijah Churchill of the 2d Regiment of Light
"Dragoons, in the several Enterprizes against Fort St George and
"Fort Slongo on Long Island, in their opinion acted a very con-
"spicuous and singularly meritorious part, that at the Head
"of each Body of Attack, he not only acquitted himself with great
"gallantry, Enterprize and address, but that the Surprize in one instance
"and the success of the attack in the other, proceeded in a considerable
"degree from his Conduct and management"

Now therefore By Virtue &c. I do hereby certify that the aforesaid Sergeant
Elijah Churchill hath fully and truely deserved and hath been properly
invested with the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is
accordingly to be considered & entitled to pass and repass all Guards & Military Posts
as fully and amply as any Commissioned Officer whatever. And I
do hereby further Recommend to that favorable Notice which a
Brave and Faithfull Soldier deserves from his Countrymen.

Given under my hand & Seal at the
Head Quarters of the American Army, this
[illegible] day of May 1783

By His Excellency's
Command
[illegible]

Photo by Handy, Washington
DRAFT OF THE FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE CONFERRING THE PURPLE HEART UPON SERGEANT CHURCHILL.
PHOTOGRAPH OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

shore, so he concealed his men in a wood and made the boats as inconspicuous as possible. All day long the men shivered under the forest cover but, when darkness came again, the wind died down and the cold and stiffened troopers started upon a rapid march down the deserted wintry road. At 3 A.M., November 23rd, they were within two miles of Fort St. George and halted to receive orders for the attack. Tallmadge divided his men into three groups, each of which was to give its entire attention to a specified block house. Sixteen men, in charge of Sergeant Churchill, were to attack the main and largest of the fort buildings. At 4 A.M. the three bodies separated to move against the works from as many different directions. They moved like shadows and with the swiftness of Indians; Churchill and his men were within fifty feet of the fort before the sentinel challenged and fired. Instantly the black winter morning became alive with flame and uproar. Led by the intrepid sergeant, the little party of sixteen plunged through the ditch, swarmed the stockade, and crashed into the fort building before the defenders could settle into organized resistance. The other two attacking parties cleared the defenses almost at the same time and the entire detachment met in the centre of the enclosed stockade. But the other parties had expended their energies in getting inside the defenses, and two block houses still remained to be taken. A brisk fire was beginning to pour upon the Americans from these two houses, but battering parties beat in the doors and inside of ten more minutes Tallmadge's men had possession of the entire works. The growing light now showed a British supply schooner at anchor close to the shore, near the fort. A detachment captured her with ridiculous ease. The rapidity of the attack had protected the attackers and they had not lost a man, and only one of them was wounded. The British loss was seven killed and wounded and most of the latter were mortally hurt. The fort and the schooner were set on fire and the prisoners, over fifty in number, were started back toward the boats under a guard. Leaving a small force to see to it that the fort was completely destroyed, Tallmadge marched with the rest to Coram. The few sentries found there fled, and the hay was pulled loose and set on fire. Over three hundred tons went up in rolling clouds of smoke and as soon as the fire was going beyond all hope of extinguishment, Tallmadge and his hay burners started back for the boats. By taking a different road and by rapid marching, they joined the men they had left at Fort St. George, and overtook the prisoners and their guard inside of two hours. It was now broad daylight and the loyalist militia were beginning to swarm in their rear. But the two huge columns of smoke, one at Fort St. George and one at Coram, several miles apart, as well as the unbelievable audacity of a body of rebel troops daring to land on Long Island, kept the loyalist militia from approaching too near. They could not believe that only a small party would dare such a thing and they preferred to wait until their own numbers were sufficient to insure success against the supposedly large force. By 4 o'clock in the evening the American party reached the boats, and by this time the British were firing long-range shots at the little column; a small counter-demonstration held the enemy back and the entire force embarked and got away from land without casualties. At 11 P.M., November 23rd, they reached Fairfield, having twice crossed Long Island Sound, a total distance of 40 miles, marched an equal distance,

stormed and taken a fort, destroyed a vessel, the fort and over 300 tons of hay, all in less than 24 hours.

This was the first exploit in the story of the Purple Heart. The second was Sergeant Churchill's second raid on Long Island, this time against Fort Slongo, which was about 48 miles northeast of Brooklyn, on the North Shore. Here the British had built a fort that was a nuisance and Washington directed Major Tallmadge to look over the ground and report on the advisability of attempting the destruction of the work. The major immediately slipped over to Long Island to investigate. The risks taken by this brave dragoon officer in establishing and keeping open his channels of spy intelligence to Headquarters were tremendous. The Commander-in-chief frequently cautioned him and, at times, actually forbade some of his excursions within the British lines. This time Tallmadge returned with drawings of Fort Slongo, exact reports of the British vessels there, their size and strength and the number of troops in the fort and at Lloyd's Neck nearby. With this information he set out for Rhode Island, where the French troops lay, to obtain a naval coöperation from the French fleet. He met and talked with the Comte de Rochambeau and the Chevalier Destouches, but, unfortunately, when he reached Newport, the frigates were out on a cruise and the smaller vessels were scattered. Speed was essential for the success of the plan, so the matter was laid aside. Five months later, when Washington and the main army were in the trenches before Yorktown, Tallmadge made the attempt. This time he formed a force of about 100 men from the 5th Connecticut regiment and the 2d Continental Dragoons and sent them over from Compo Point under the command of Major Lemuel Trescott, of the 9th Massachusetts, who volunteered to manage the raid. Through his spies Tallmadge had such complete information that he knew even the exact spots where the British sentries stood.

The expedition started across the Sound at 8 o'clock in the evening of October 2, 1781, and at 3 A.M. of October 3rd, the fort was in its hands. Again Sergeant Churchill was in the van of the first attacking party and again he acquitted himself with the utmost gallantry. The fort was so strong that Tallmadge had advised Trescott not to make a direct attack, but to try to draw off the defenders by a feint. This idea was not followed. The attacking force went at their job with such vigor that the fort was taken without the loss of a single man and only four of the British were killed before the works surrendered. The report of the affair shows 21 prisoners taken, the destruction of a goodly quantity of artillery and stores of small arms, ammunition and clothing. It was these two completely successful raids upon fortified works within the enemy's lines on Long Island that gained the Purple Heart for Sergeant Churchill, the award of which was couched in these words: "Sergeant Churchill, of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, in the several enterprises against Fort St. George and Fort Slongo on Long Island, in their [the board of award's] opinion acted a very conspicuous and singularly meritorious part; that at the head of each body of attack he not only acquitted himself with great gallantry, firmness and address, but that the surprise in one instance and the success of the attack in the other, proceeded in a considerable degree from his conduct and management."

The second Heart, awarded to Sergeant Brown, was gained on the historic field

of Yorktown. On the evening of October 14, 1781, the two British redoubts that checked the progress of the siege were stormed and taken by the Allied troops. The French took the inner, the Americans the outer redoubt, or the one nearest the river. Sergeant Brown led a "forlorn hope," as it is called, because, being the advance party and the first to attack the hazard is so great that the attackers can have but a forlorn hope of coming through alive. The assault on this British redoubt was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hamilton, then serving as a volunteer. Sergeant Brown's party was the first to dash forward and the brave sergeant did not wait upon the sappers to cut away the abatis and breach the obstacles, but carried his men over all the obstructions and into the redoubt in the face of a murderous fire. The British seem to have been confused by this unethical performance and the redoubt was captured in less than a quarter of an hour, with small loss to the stormers.

The third Purple Heart, which went to Sergeant Bissel, was awarded for an exploit that began in August, 1781, and did not end until September, 1782. In August, 1781, Washington had need of exact and detailed information respecting the British army in New York City that he was unable to get from his spies and Sergeant Bissel was sent into the city by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Hanson Harrison, one of Washington's aides, to obtain it. Though there is no positive evidence of it, it is extremely likely that the plucky sergeant saw and talked with the Commander-in-chief himself, before he set out upon his hazardous enterprise. He got into the British lines at once, but failed in the main purpose, through no fault of his own, because he could not get out again. For one long year he acted the part of a British soldier, in New York City and on Long and Staten Islands, before he found means to escape from the latter place. His life hung by a thread every moment of this time. When he first entered New York there was a hot naval press going on and to escape being forced into the British fleet, Bissel enlisted in Benedict Arnold's corps. He made notes and kept memoranda of troop strengths and locations and checked his information, one item against another, until he knew, practically, the exact situation of the British forces and their condition. Then the enemy became suspicious of something and an order was issued that any soldier found with written information on him would be treated as a spy. To save his life, Bissel was forced to destroy his precious memoranda, but he had a good brain and used it to advantage. When he escaped, in 1782, he went at once to Headquarters, where he reported to Washington, and his account was written down by Lieutenant Colonel David Humphreys. The first four pages of this report are in Humphreys' handwriting and Bissel, himself, wrote the last three. It is a remarkably clear statement of facts; what the sergeant knew from personal observation being distinguished carefully from what was reported by others and what was mere hearsay. He described the Staten Island forts and gave minute descriptions, with sketches, of the forts on New York and Long Island. The report is endorsed by Washington himself: "Sergeant Bissel's acct. of the Enemys force and Works at New Yk &c."

These are the exploits of high bravery that gained for three Continental soldiers the Revolutionary medal of honor. Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Trumbull, Junior's first draft of the form of the certificate conferring the Purple Heart upon Sergeant Churchill, is shown in the

accompanying illustration. It is endorsed: "Certif for The Badge of Military Merit granted to Sergeant Churchill, 2d Light Dragoons to Serjt. Brown 5th Connct to Serjeant Bissel 2d Con R." It recites that "it hath ever been an established maxim in the American Service that the Road to Glory was open to All, that Honorary Rewards and Distinctions were the greatest Stimuli to virtuous actions, and that distinguished Merit should not pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and, Whereas, a Board of Officers have reported . . . Now, therefore, Know ye That the aforesaid Sergeant Elijah Churchill, hath fully and truly deserved, and hath been properly invested with the Honorary Badge of Military Merit, and is hereby authorized & intitled to pass and repass all Guards & Military Posts as fully and amply as any Commissioned officer whatsoever; and is hereby further Recommended to that favorable Notice that a Brave and Faithfull Soldier deserves from his Countrymen."

One month after the Purple Heart Badge of Military Merit was established by General Orders, on September 9, 1782, another General Order directed that: "The Inspector General (or in his absence the inspector of the Northern Army), the Adjutant General, Brigadier General Huntington, Colonel Greaton and Lieutenant Colonel Barber or any three of them are appointed a Board to examine the pretentions of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who are candidates for the Badge of Merit—The Board will report their opinion to the Commander-in-Chief. All certificates and recommendations will be lodged with the Adjutant General, who will occasionally summon the Board to assemble."

The only surviving record in the Washington Papers, in the Library of Congress, of the proceedings of such a board, is dated April 24, 1783. This board was composed of Brigadier General John Greaton, Colonel Walter Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel Ebenezer Sprout and Majors Nicholas Fish and Lemuel Trescott. This board recommended the award of the Purple Heart to Sergeants Churchill and Brown. To Churchill, in the words quoted previously, and to Brown because "in the assault of the enemy's left redoubt at Yorktown, in Virginia, on the evening of October 14, 1781 [he] conducted a forlorn hope with great bravery, propriety and deliberate firmness and that his general character appears unexceptionable." This choice of staid words on the part of the board holds some unconscious and unintentional humor. It would be interesting to know if the British soldiers defending the redoubt would have thus described the Connecticut sergeant as he came raging over their breastworks at the head of his glittering bayonets.

April 27, 1783, Washington's General Orders recited that: "The Board appointed to take into consideration the claims of the Candidates for the Badge of Merit Report: That Serjeant Churchill of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons and Serjeant Brown of the late 5th Connecticut Regiment are in their opinion severally entitled to the badge of military merit and do therefore recommend them to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as suitable characters for that honorary distinction. The Commander-in-chief is pleased to order the before named Serjeant Elijah Churchill of the 2d Light Dragoons and Serjeant Brown of the late 5th Connecticut regiment to be each of them invested with the badge of merit. They will call at Head Quarters on the third of May, when the necessary Certificate & Badges will be ready for them." It is greatly to be regretted that

no description of this presentation ceremony has come to light.

The last entry, so far known, regarding the Purple Heart, is found in Washington's General Orders of June 8, 1783, at Newburgh, when Sergeant Bissel was cited for the decoration. It states that: "Serjeant Bissel of the 2d Connecticut regiment having performed some important Services within the immediate knowledge of the Commander-in-chief, in which the fidelity, perseverance and good Sense of the said Serjeant Bissel were conspicuously manifested; it is therefore ordered that he be honored with the badge of merit; he will call at Head Quarters on tuesday next for the insignia and certificate to which he is hereby entitled." There were few greater honors possible in the Continental Army than to have General George Washington publicly praise a man for his "fidelity, perseverance and good Sense."

The General Orders of this same June 8th also directed that "A Board of officers will assemble at the public Buildings on tuesday at 10 o'clock A.M. to decide upon such pretentions for the badge of merit, as shall be exhibited to them," but no further record has come to light of any awards, other than those to the above three men, of this highest of honors obtained by Continental soldiers.

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Chairman Magazine Committee.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

BY the time this reaches our readers it is probable that the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will have passed into history. We should all feel deeply thankful that as a Society we have been privileged to be so intimately connected with this great event.

In this message I want especially to call our national work to your attention. The fund for our three national objects, the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, the Painting of a Convoy of Troopships bound for France, and the Manual for Immigrants is still incomplete. A total of $42,406.96 has been received. Sixty thousand dollars was asked for; surely the states and chapters which have not yet paid their share will take enough pride in our Society's national undertakings to wish to be counted among those who did their part. The Manual especially must be kept going. Its share of this fund is being rapidly consumed. We have not yet received the full $25,000 assigned to it, and there is barely enough left to pay for two more language editions. We have already issued and paid for editions of 50,000 each in English and Spanish, and 75,000 in Italian. If this splendid work is to go on our states and chapters must pay their share at once.

At our next Congress we must devise some method of financing future editions, for the Manual has proved itself an unqualified success. It is receiving high praise from educators in many portions of the country. One State Director of Americanization in a state that is two-thirds foreign in population, writes, "This is a great and good work and it is like bread in the wilderness for those who receive the Manual." We are now giving it gratuitously to chapters that desire it for free distribution direct to immigrants in their own localities; for in this way the spirit of our work will be carried out as well, if not better, than at the ports of entry. Chapters should send orders for the Manual to their State Regents, stating that they wish them for this purpose.

It is needless to remind you that in our country there are those from many nations in whom we must foster the same spirit of mutual good-will which animates the Conference, and who especially must be led into a thorough understanding of America, her laws, her institutions and the blessings of liberty she bestows upon all. For this purpose our Manual has been written. It carries the message of friendship to all within our borders who sincerely desire to become worthy of American citizenship. It also contains much that might be of benefit to native Americans. I therefore urge upon our chapters its widest possible distribution. To spread American influence is the supreme need of the hour. Our Society is a great power to this end if its full power is used as it should be.

We are increasing by the hundreds and thousands each month, in spite of the advance of our initiation fee from $1.00 to $5.00. We admitted 3047 members at the October Board meeting, 750 in November, and 1325 in December. This means power, a more wide-spread influence, an enormously increased opportunity for service to a country threatened by so many insidious enemies from within, for those who are joining are necessarily those who are loyal to American ideals, else they would not join.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution stands for America. Without fear let us go forward against the hosts of sedition and disloyalty, wherever found, unmasking their batteries, silencing their guns.

It is for each Daughter, personally, to help speed the fulfillment of this patriotic prayer:

America! America! God mend thine
every flaw.
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

HISTORIC YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA

By Mrs. James T. Morris

Chairman Historic Spots Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

DO you know that there is only one-third of an acre of Revolutionary National Military Parks in the United States, that of Guilford Court House in North Carolina, and nearly fourteen thousand acres of Civil War National Military Parks?

We rejoice that the Civil War has been so commemorated, but why not also preserve historic Yorktown, Virginia, as a national shrine in honor of our Revolutionary heroes?

Yorktown at the present day is a town of one hundred and fifty-five people, one-third of them colored. Immediately surrounding it on three sides are wonderful earthworks overgrown with cedar, cherry, and the yellow broom of England (the Planta Ganista of France), the seeds of which are supposed to have been brought in the oats for Cornwallis' horses. The broom grows wild in Yorktown and nowhere else in our country. As it lifts its large yellow blossoms to the sun it seems to say: "I'm on the job immortalizing this place. Are you?"

The earthworks were thrown up by Cornwallis' soldiers and by slaves most leisurely during August and September, 1781. The general was an expert engineer, so they were perfectly done. They consisted of four forts, one now forty feet high, called "Star Fort," from its shape and "Fusileers Redoubt" from its use. These forts were connected by parallels of earth and trenches which extended a mile. In the Civil War they were used by the Confederates. An old Confederate soldier said that the entrenchments now were much the same as they were when he played on them as a boy.

There was a second rectangular earthen entrenchment about a quarter of a mile southeast of Yorktown, but little of this is left. In places it may be plainly seen as a low ridge of earth. The sites where Washington, Rochambeau, Steuben, and Knox had their headquarters are nearly two miles to the south; those of Lafayette and Nelson about a mile to the southeast; the French troops were half a mile west. Moore's house, on the historic Temple farm where the articles of surrender were drawn, to be later signed in the trenches, still stands in a perfect state of preservation seven-eighths of a mile from Yorktown.

These sites preserved themselves for over a century. Only the worst roads led to them. Now all is changed. During the World War an oil station was established by the Federal Government and half of Temple farm sold for it. Camp Eustis is about ten miles from there, and there is now a mine station one mile northwest. The Government built a fine concrete road to connect these places with Newport News. Sleepy Yorktown then became a Mecca for motorists and a dumping ground for the picnic débris left behind them.

A land company is now exploiting these holy acres as "Bungalow Sites!"

May we reiterate: The Revolution has only one-third of an acre of its battle-grounds preserved as a National Military Park.

It was before Yorktown that Washington sent this memorable message to his encamped troops: "*The present moment*

offers the epoch which will decide American Independence."

In 1781 the American forces were divided into a northern division under Washington and a southern division under Nathanael Green. The spirit, or as we would say to-day, the pep of the army was at the lowest ebb. Even Washington could not put heart into his restless, homesick, ragged and hungry army who had not had a decisive victory in months.



TRENCHES AND PARALLEL CONNECTING THE FOUR FORTS ERECTED BY LORD CORNWALLIS IN THE DEFENSE OF YORKTOWN

There were nearly 4000 French troops at Newport with a fleet of twelve ships that the British fleet had cooped up there. They came to fight and were restless and unhappy because they could not. Washington hoped and prayed for a great victory. Clinton and the northern division of the British Army were strongly entrenched in New York City, supported by their great fleet. They could not be engaged without a powerful fleet and that was just what Washington did not have. In the early summer he called Rochambeau, Lincoln and Duportail to a war council at Wethersfield, Connecticut. They decided to attack New York. De Grasse, the noted French admiral, was in the West Indies with a great fleet. Rochambeau sent a swift sailing vessel to him asking him to come at once to New York to engage the British fleet by water while our army attacked them by land. He was asked to bring all the extra troops possible. In the interval, while the reply was awaited, General Lincoln and the Duke of Castullux combined forces and attacked the other forts at New York, only to be defeated.

What of the Southern division at this time? Cornwallis commanded the British forces with many able officers under him, among them the raider, Tarleton, and that arch traitor, Benedict Arnold.

The Americans had most able officers—Nathanael Green, Morgan, Lafayette and others, but only a small force. Cornwallis had left his headquarters in South Carolina expecting his forces to be greatly augmented by Royalists from North Carolina and Virginia. To his bitter disappointment they did not materialize. He then decided to unite with the forces of Phillips and Benedict Arnold in Virginia for a campaign against the Chesapeake.

Clinton expecting Washington to attack New York, ordered Cornwallis to send him 3000 of his southern troops. This the general strenuously objected to, and Clinton finally ordered Cornwallis to establish headquarters at Old Point Comfort. After carefully examining this location Cornwallis decided to return and fortify Yorktown, considering it a finer strategical point. It lies on a peninsula made by the York and James rivers and the Chesapeake about twenty miles from the mouth of the York river, where it is very deep and about a mile wide. Early in August the earthen entrenchments were begun. We have already described these fortifications.

The headquarters of Washington, Rochambeau, Knox and Von Steuben were nearly two miles south of Cornwallis' outer entrenchments. Those of Lincoln, Nelson and Lafayette about a mile southeast on a line with Moore's House. Every one of the Colonies had soldiers in this engagement. It was the only time in the Revolution that both northern and southern divisions took part. Our allies, the French, also had 7000 men with their officers and thirty-two warships. Johnston says: "On the morning of the 30th it was found that the British had abandoned their outer entrenchments. These were immediately occupied by the Americans, who began the construction of new redoubts and parallels. Two separate redoubts, numbers 9 and 10, in connection with the enemy's works were *not* evacuated by them."

Washington spent much time in the saddle reconnoitering. The siege pieces, which could not be brought from the James River, as the teams had not come, were greatly needed. Washington and the other officers sent their own baggage wagons for them on the 2nd of October. Twelve hundred of the infantry engaged in cutting the material for staying the new ramparts. Chaplain Evans writes: "Our troops vie with each other in the performance of duty and the love of danger." On the 4th the Americans under Alexander Hamilton after severe fighting



STAR FORT OR FUSILEERS' REDOUBT, FORTY FEET IN HEIGHT. IT WAS ONE OF THE FOUR FORTS USED BY THE BRITISH DURING THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN, VA. THE GROUND IS COVERED WITH THE YELLOW BROOM WHICH GROWS NOWHERE ELSE IN AMERICA

took redoubt 10. Hamilton is reported as acting with "conspicuous gallantry." The French took redoubt 9 after a most enemy's left. The distance from our parallel to the enemy was 1800 to 2400 feet. On the night of the 6th 4000



PLAN OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN

REFERENCES: A, WORKS OF CORNWALLIS' OUTER POSITION, EVACUATED NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 29TH. B.B, FIRST PARALLEL. C, AMERICAN BATTERY ON EXTREME RIGHT, FROM WHICH WASHINGTON FIRED THE FIRST SHOT. D, CAPTAIN MACHIN'S AMERICAN BATTERY. E, AMERICAN MORTAR BATTERY. F, FRENCH BATTERY ON EXTREME LEFT, FIRST TO OPEN FIRE OCTOBER 9TH. G, G, FRENCH GRAND AND MORTAR BATTERIES. H, ZIGZAG TO SECOND PARALLEL. I, M, SECOND PARALLEL. O, N, N, FRENCH BATTERIES. K, REDOUBT STORMED BY AMERICANS NIGHT OF OCTOBER 14TH. Q, REDOUBT STORMED BY FRENCH. P, P, FRENCH AND AMERICAN BATTERIES ATTACKED BY ENEMY, NIGHT OF OCTOBER 15TH. S, BRITISH FUSILEERS' REDOUBT T, FRIGATE *Charon* AND TRANSPORTS ON FIRE. R, R, R, FRENCH SHIPS APPROACHING AFTER THE SURRENDER.

valiant charge under Colonel Deuxponts.

Washington himself fired the first gun when the advance was made from parallels thrown up by the Americans. The first general attack was made against the Americans, commanded by General Lincoln, dug another parallel so secretly that the enemy did not know it until morning. About twenty-eight hundred troops lying on their arms covered this

work. Complete success attended this.

During the seige fifty-two big guns were used by the Americans. Lafayette wrote a friend: "I could not conceive that an army so ragged could face the enemy with such courage and shoot so straight."

On the 17th of October, after a severe siege, the enemy waved a flag of truce. The officer bearing it was blindfolded and conducted to Washington. He asked for the suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours and that joint commissioners be appointed to arrange terms of surrender. Washington asked that Cornwallis submit his proposals in writing first. These, when submitted, were not all complied with, Washington insisting that the terms should be the same as those imposed on Lincoln at Charleston in 1780. On the 18th the Commission met at the Moore House and drew up fourteen articles of surrender. On the morning of the 19th they were submitted to Cornwallis. Washington suggested to him that they be signed at once and that the troops surrender their arms at two o'clock. The articles were signed in the trenches and the surrender took place to the tune of "The World Turned Upside Down." Cornwallis was indisposed, so General O'Hara offered his sword to Washington. Remembering the humiliation of General Lincoln at Charleston, Washington ordered that it be delivered to Lincoln. As soon as he received it he at once returned it to General O'Hara. The British were allowed a few days' rest before being sent to prison camps at Winchester, Virginia, and Frederick, Maryland.

So ended the last engagement of the American Revolution. It was voted by Congress that a monument to commemorate the victory be erected; this was done just one hundred years from that date.

The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution representing 120,000 American women, at their thirtieth Continental Congress last April:

"WHEREAS, The ground on which the Revolutionary fortifications at Yorktown, Va., stand most sacred to every American, having preserved itself intact for 140 years, is now being despoiled through the sale of the property, the commercializing of the same, and the razing of the old fortifications; and

"WHEREAS, it is in the interest of America the study of its history and teaching of future generations, that Yorktown and surrounding fortifications and other historic places in and about there, be preserved; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention assembled, call this to the attention of the President of the United States and the Congress, and petition them to take immediate steps by the appointment of a proper commission for the purpose of making the necessary survey looking toward the purchase of the land upon which these fortifications and these historic places are located, with the object of making the same into a national military park and monument. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives."

Honorable Walter H. Newton later framed and introduced a bill (No. 6774) in the United States House of Representatives asking that Yorktown be made a national park. This bill was presented to the Senate by Honorable Frank Kellogg. Every American is asked to work for this bill by urging his U. S. senator and representative to vote for it.

NAVAL WAR MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES 1800-1815*

By Theodore T. Belote
Curator of History, United States National Museum

PART III

THE most notable victories of the War of 1812–15 were won on the sea. The land forces of the United States accomplished much during this period and won many hotly contested battles. They did not, however, succeed in doing more than was expected of them. The infant American navy, on the other hand, during the same period, surpassed the fondest expectations of its greatest admirers, by the number of British ships defeated in single combat, and also in the case of engagements fought between flotillas. In view of the fact that one of the primary causes of the war was the total disregard by Great Britain of American rights and privileges on the ocean, it was particularly gratifying to Americans at home to see British war vessels, which had been engaged in attacking our commerce and impressing our seamen, destroyed or disabled by American naval power. And while the army by its victories along the Niagara frontier and those of the Thames, Plattsburg, and New Orleans enabled the United States to retain and consolidate the territory which it had won by the War for Independence, the Navy by its wonderful achievements on the sea not only assisted in this most desirable result, but also ensured the freedom of the seas to American commerce at the close of the war, although this subject was not specifically mentioned in the treaty of Ghent in 1814. The medals described in the present article relate for the most part to naval exploits of the War of 1812–15.

Prior to the War of 1812, however, two medals were awarded by Congress of great importance so far as the development of the United States Navy was concerned and marked as well notable strides in the expansion of American power and prestige. These were the medals awarded respectively to Captain Thomas Truxtun in 1800 for services during the quasi war with France, and to Captain Edward Preble, in 1804, for services during the war with Tripoli.

The trouble with France arose from a number of causes, the principal one of which was, perhaps, the seizure of American merchant vessels. Relations between

* The illustrations of the medals are from photographs taken by L. C. Handy, Washington, D. C., of bronze replicas in the U. S. National Museum. This medal series commenced in the September, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

the two countries, however, had been strained since the outbreak of the French Revolution and the change of government which that entailed. The refusal of America to join France in the latter's war on England was keenly felt by the French leaders, and the American treaty of 1795 with Great Britain was, with some justification, interpreted by the French as an infringement of the treaty of 1778 with France. The irritation of the French government was extreme and clearly shown in its attitude towards the official representatives of America in Paris. In the spring of 1797 three special commissioners were dispatched to France to improve the situation by diplomacy if possible. Bills were meanwhile passed by Congress providing for the completion and equipment of three frigates, two of which were destined to become famous in the history of the United States Navy, the *Constitution* and the *Constellation*. In the following year the situation became even more threatening and Congress, without a declaration of war, gave American merchant ships the right to defend themselves and empowered ships of the Navy to take French vessels which interfered with our commerce. In accordance with this arrangement Captain Truxtun was cruising in West Indian waters in command of the frigate *Constellation* on February 1, 1800, when he encountered the French frigate *La Vengeance*, and immediately gave chase. After a pursuit of thirty-six hours the ships were within hailing distance of each other and the French commander opened fire without further ceremony. After a sharp action lasting until one o'clock in the morning, the fire of the *La Vengeance* was entirely silenced and she began to sheer off. Truxtun was now certain he would take the French vessel into port as his prize, but a few minutes after the mainmast of the *Constellation*, which had been badly shattered during the engagement, went over the side and the *La Vengeance* made good her escape. This victory was notable on account of the fact that while the *La Vengeance* carried fifty-four guns the *Constellation* carried only thirty-eight. Prior to this action Captain Truxtun had proven himself a most energetic and able commander and a year previous to his engagement with the *La Vengeance* had captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*. By Act of Congress, approved March 29, 1800, it was resolved:



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN THOMAS TRUXTUN FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE *La Vengeance*, 1800

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Thomas Truxtun a golden medal emblematical of the late action between the United States frigate *Constellation*, of thirty-eight guns, and the French ship-of-war, *La Vengeance*, of fifty-four guns in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the above engagement, wherein an example was exhibited by the captain, officers, sailors, and marines, honorable to the American name, and instructive to its rising navy."

The medal awarded to Captain Truxtun in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of this gallant officer to the left in naval uniform



MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE FOR THE ATTACKS ON TRIPOLI, 1804

with the inscription "Patriæ patres filio digno" above and "Thomas Truxtun" below, or "The fathers of the country to their worthy son Thomas Truxtun." The reverse bore a view of the close of the engagement surrounded by the inscription "United States frigate *Constellation* of 38 guns pursues, attacks, and vanquishes the French ship *La Vengeance* of 54 guns 1 February, 1800," and in the exergue "By vote of Congress to Thomas Truxtun 29 Mar. 1800." This medal is of interest as the first of a long series of such medals awarded by Congress to naval officers in recognition of individual victories won by the ships under their command. Naval operations against France were suspended in 1801 by the terms of a treaty which provided for the return of captured vessels.

The next work of the infant navy was the prosecution of the war between the United States and Tripoli, declared by the latter power in 1801 as a result of the dissatisfaction of that power with the treaty which had been concluded in 1796, to protect American merchantmen from the ravages of the Tripolitan corsairs. In this contest the United States accomplished little for two years and a half. In 1803, however, Commodore Edward Preble took command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, maintained a rigid blockade of the Tripolitan coast and bombarded the city a number of times. Although Preble was superseded in 1804 by Commodore Barron, the conclusion of peace in the following year was largely the outcome of the energetic action of the former, and his services were recognized by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1805, which resolved:

"That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Commodore Edward Preble, and through him to the officers, seamen, and marines attached to the squadron under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the several attacks

on the town, batteries, and naval forces of Tripoli, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four," and "That the President of the United States cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command and to present it to Commodore Preble."

The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of Commodore Preble in naval uniform to the left surrounded by the inscription "Edwardo Preble duci strenuo comitia americana" or "The American Congress to Edward Preble, the valiant commander." The reverse bore a view of the American squadron attacking the port of Tripoli with the inscription "Vindici commercii americani ante Tripoli MDCCCIV" or "to the vindicator of American commerce before Tripoli, 1804." The two medals just described are of great interest as the first of the kind to be awarded by Congress for services rendered after the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1789, and they form a link between the medals of the Revolution and those of the War of 1812–15.

The medals awarded by Congress in recognition of special services and achievements during the War of 1812–15 fall naturally into two classes. The first of these includes those medals awarded for single ship actions and the second those awarded in connection with actions between fleets. The first series includes eleven medals and the second five. The latter have already been described in a previous article in this MAGAZINE.

The first action to be thus commemorated, in many ways the most famous of the kind during the entire war, was the engagement between the American frigate *Constitution* and the British ship *Guerriere* which occurred on August 19,



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ISAAC HULL FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE *Constitution* FROM A BRITISH SQUADRON IN JULY AND THE CAPTURE OF THE *Guerriere* IN AUGUST, 1812

1812. The medal commemorating this event was awarded by Act of Congress approved January 29, 1813, to Captain Isaac Hull, who commanded the *Constitution* at the time, and as may be noted by its design this medal commemorated not only the prowess of Captain Hull as a fighter, but also his skill as a mariner in escaping from a British fleet of five vessels by which he was pursued in July of the same year. This episode, one of the most famous in the history of the American navy, has often been made the subject of pictorial and written description. On the afternoon of July 16th, the *Constitution*, while off the coast of New Jersey on her way to New York to join

the squadron to which she had been assigned under the command of Commodore John Rodgers, sighted a British squadron under Captain Philip Broke, which was at first supposed by the officers of the *Constitution* to be made up of American ships. This impression was, however, soon corrected, and on the following morning the *Constitution* was compelled, by superior numbers, to seek safety in flight. The wind was exceedingly light and every means was resorted to on both sides to increase the speed of the respective vessels. Both parties de-



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JACOB JONES FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Frolic*, 1812

voted much time and energy to towing the ships by means of their small boats, and the *Constitution* was successfully warped ahead for a considerable period, a device which could be employed on account of the comparatively shoal water. By these means and a skillful manipulation of the sails which were constantly kept wet so as to retain as much of the light air stirring as was possible, the *Constitution* escaped from her enemies. This desirable result, however, was not attained without strenuous efforts on the part of the crew and skillful management of the ship by her commander and other officers, none of whom could take a moment's repose until the chase, which lasted two days, was over and the British vessels left far in the rear. The escape of the American frigate on this occasion was one of the most remarkable naval feats on record and was due to almost unparalleled coolness, perseverance, and good seamanship of her officers and crew. After thus eluding the British fleet the *Constitution* put into the port of Boston, where she remained from July 27th to August 2nd. On the latter date Captain Hull once more put to sea and on August 19th, about 750 miles east of Boston, sighted the British ship *Guer-riere* and immediately closed for the action which was to become so noted in American naval annals. For about one hour the two ships manœuvred for position and finally engaged at close range, side by side. In less than thirty minutes the *Guerriere* was a helpless wreck without a spar standing. She was in such a shattered condition, indeed, that on the following day Hull decided it would be impossible to get her into port. She was accordingly blown up and the commander of the *Constitution* proceeded to Boston with his prisoners of war. He and his fellow-officers and crew were received with the greatest enthusiasm and acclaimed heroes by the citizens of a section

which had consistently opposed the war. The capture of the *Guerriere* was notable as the first important naval victory of the war; it established the superiority of the American navy, ship for ship, over the British; and it came at a time when the American public was profoundly depressed, owing to the surrender of the important post of Detroit, an event which occurred three days prior to the capture of the *Guerriere*.

The medal, awarded to Captain Hull in recognition of the bravery and skill displayed on the two occasions just described, bore upon the obverse the bust of this commander in naval uniform to the left surrounded by the inscription "Isaacus Hull, peritos arte superat Jul, MDCCCXII Aug. certamimine fortes" or "Isaac Hull conquers in July, 1812, the skilled, by strategem; and in August, the strong, in battle." The reverse design showed the close of the engagement between the two ships with the *Guerriere* a dismantled wreck at the mercy of the waves and the *Constitution*, but slightly injured, firing a final broadside. Below appears the inscription "Inter Const. nav. amer. et Guer. angl." or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the English ship *Guerriere*," and above "Horæ momento victoria" or "victory in an hour."

Almost two months to a day after the engagement between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere* occurred the second naval engagement of the war in recognition of which a medal was awarded. The sloop-of-war *Wasp*, commanded by Captain Jacob Jones, sailed from the Delaware river, October 13th, to join a squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers. On October 18th she fell in with the British brig *Frolic* at the time convoying a number of merchantmen to England. The two vessels were very evenly matched both in size and armament and the engagement between them was sharp and bloody. It was fought while the sea was running high and the consequent unsteadiness of the vessels furnished a severe test of the marksmanship of the respective gunners. After an interval of about three-quarters of an hour the *Frolic* was taken by boarders from the American vessel, the two ships having fouled each other a short time before. The victory was decisive and too much credit could not be given to Captain Jones and his crew for the courageous manner in which the fight had been conducted. Unfortunately it was hardly



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN STEPHEN DECATUR FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Macedonian*, 1812

over before a British frigate of seventy-four guns appeared and as the *Wasp* had suffered too severely in the engagement with the *Frolic* to be able to escape, she was captured and taken to Bermuda. Congress nevertheless recognized the services of Captain Jones by presenting him with a gold medal, the obverse of which bore his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription " Jacobus Jones virtus in ardua tendit " or " Jacob Jones, valor seeks difficulties." The reverse design showed the close of the engagement with the Americans boarding



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Java*, 1812

the *Frolic*. Below appears the inscription " Inter *Wasp* nav. amer. et *Frolic* nav. ang. die XVIII Oct. MDCCCXII " or " Between the American ship *Wasp* and the English ship *Frolic*, October '18, 1812," and above " Victoriam hosti majori celerrime rapuit " or " He quickly snatched victory from a superior enemy."

The third single ship engagement of the war to be thus signalized was that between the frigate *United States* and the British ship *Macedonian*. The *United States*, commanded by Captain Stephen Decatur, had left Boston, October 8, 1812, in company with a small squadron and, after separating from the other ships, encountered the British frigate in the neighborhood of the Canary Islands on October 25th. For some time after the opening of the engagement the British commander Captain John Carden, supposed that he was in action with the American ship *Essex* which was weak in long guns. He accordingly engaged at long range, thus giving the gun crew of the *United States* the opportunity to use their heavy guns with terrible execution on board the British vessel, shattering her hull in many places. Perceiving his error, Captain Carden bore down to close with his adversary, but this manœuvre was executed too late to succeed. The *Macedonian* was captured and navigated to the United States, where she was repaired and added to the American navy and as such did excellent service. The victory over this first-class ship was received with the most extravagant rejoicing in the United States and with equal regret and disappointment in Great Britain. The British public were amazed to learn that their best men-of-war appeared to be at the mercy of their American antagonists.

The medal awarded to Captain Decatur for the capture of the *Macedonian* bore on the obverse the bust of that officer in naval uniform to the right, surrounded by the inscription " Stephanus Decatur

navarchus pugnis pluribus victor" or "Stephen Decatur, a naval Captain, conqueror in many battles." The reverse showed the action between the two ships with the *United States* to leeward firing a port broadside and the *Macedonian* without her mizzenmast, her fore and main topmasts and her mainyard. The inscription "Inter sta. uni. nav. ameri. et macedo nav. aug. die XXV Octobris MDCCCXII" or "Between the American ship *United States* and the English ship *Macedonian*, October 25, 1812," appeared below, and above "Occidit signum hostile killed during the action between the *United States* and the *Macedonian*.

The next engagement in recognition of which Congress saw fit to award medals was one of peculiar interest in that the American ship which participated was always known as a lucky ship, whereas her commander on this occasion had previously experienced such a series of misfortunes as to deprive him of prestige in naval circles and to discourage, to a certain extent, the men who served under his command. Captain William Bainbridge, the recipient of the next medal to



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Peacock*, 1813

sidera surgunt" or "The enemy's standard falls, the stars arise."

The Act of Congress granting the three gold medals just described was approved January 29, 1813. It provided also that each commissioned officer of the American ships concerned be presented with a silver medal of the same respective designs as those employed on the gold medals awarded to the commanders. Silver medals of the same respective types were also to be presented to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant W. S. Bush, of the Marines, who was killed during the action between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, and to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant John M. Funk, be described, had been the only American naval commander to surrender his ship, the *Retaliation*, to the enemy during the war with France. In 1800 when in command of the *George Washington* he carried the annual tribute paid by the United States to the Dey of Algiers and was obliged by that Oriental potentate to place his ship at the latter's disposal for the purpose of making a trip to Constantinople. During the War with Tripoli his ship, the *Philadelphia*, was lost and he himself made prisoner. In all these occurrences Bainbridge seems to have been largely the victim of ill luck and in the contest now to be described regained that standing in the naval service which

he seems to have deserved on account of his natural ability and courage.

In October, 1812, Bainbridge was placed in command of the *Constitution*, Captain Hull having at his own request received charge of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the naval defenses of the city of New York. The *Constitution* sailed from Boston on October 25th in company with the sloop *Hornet*, of 18 guns, commanded by James Lawrence, of whom more will be said later. On December 13th they arrived at Bahia and encountered a British sloop-of-war which refused



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BURROWS FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Boxer*, 1813

an invitation to come out and fight the *Hornet* in single combat on the ground that the *Constitution* would interfere with the engagement. Leaving the *Hornet* alone to confront the enemy ship, which was about her own size and armament, Bainbridge sailed south in the *Constitution* and on the morning of the 29th encountered the British frigate *Java*. The action began about two o'clock in the afternoon and when it ended two hours later the *Java* was a complete wreck unable to offer further resistance. Her Captain, Lambert, was mortally wounded, and forty-eight of her officers and crew were dead or dying. The aim of the American gunners had been more than usually accurate and with corresponding deadly results. The *Constitution* had been manœuvred in such a manner as to avoid being raked by her adversary and at the same time poured in a number of terrific broadsides which found their mark. So badly was the *Java* damaged that Bainbridge made no attempt to carry her into port but destroyed her on the scene of the victory, and after paroling his prisoners at Bahia returned to Boston, and arrived on February 27, 1813. By an Act approved March 3, 1813, Congress resolved:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to present to Captain William Bainbridge, of the frigate *Constitution*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with suitable emblems and devices, to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct, and services of Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British frigate *Java* after a brave and skillful combat."

The gold medal presented to Captain Bainbridge in accordance with this act bore on the obverse his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Gulielmus Bainbridge patria victisque laudatus" or "William Bainbridge praised by his country and by the

vanquished foe." The reverse design showed the close of the action between the *Constitution* and the *Java,* the former undamaged and the latter entirely dismantled. Below appeared the inscription "Inter const. nav. ameri. et jav. nav. angl. die XXIX decem. MDCCCXII" or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the English ship *Java,* December 29, 1812." The silver medals mentioned in the Act of Congress just quoted were replicas of the one described above.

As already stated the sloop-of-war *Hornet,* commanded by James Lawrence rendered. She was in a sinking condition as the result of the American fire, and although every effort was made to keep her afloat she finally went down so suddenly as to drown nine of her own crew and three Americans. Lawrence proceeded to New York where he arrived and discharged his prisoners after a cruise of 145 days, in which time he had captured one ship, two brigs, one schooner, and a man-of-war. He was at this time one of the most popular officers in the American naval service and seemed to be on the threshhold of a brilliant career, when he



MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT EDWARD R. McCALL FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Boxer,* 1813

at that time Master-Commandant, and later captain of the ill-fated frigate *Chesapeake* during her combat with the *Shannon,* formed a part of the squadron under the command of Bainbridge and parted company with the *Constitution* off the coast of Brazil. After vainly seeking an engagement with the British sloop *Bonne Citoyenne* which he had been left to watch, the commander of the *Hornet* proceeded northward, and on February 24, 1813, encountered off the mouth of the Demarara river the British brig *Peacock,* a ship about the same size as the *Hornet,* but with a lighter broadside. After a brief action, which lasted hardly a quarter of an hour, the *Peacock* surtook command of the frigate *Chesapeake,* May 20, 1813. Within the brief period of eleven days thereafter he had lost his ship and was soon to lose his life from wounds received in the fatal combat with the *Shannon,* in many ways the most tragic engagement of the war. His heroic death did much to atone for his misfortune in losing his vessel, and his dying words, "Don't give up the ship," have become perhaps the most famous saying in American naval annals. They were used to good advantage a few months later when inscribed upon the banner of the flagship of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, they inspired the crews which won the battle of Lake Erie.

The unfortunate close of Lawrence's naval career did not dim the memory of his former services, and by Act of Congress approved January 11, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Captain James Lawrence, a gold medal, and a silver medal to each of the commissioned officers who served under him in the sloop-of-war *Hornet*, in her conflict with the British vessel-of-war, the *Peacock*, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew in the capture of that vessel; and the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Captain Lawrence the sense which Congresss entertains of the loss which the naval service of the United States has since sustained in the death of that distinguished officer."



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN LEWIS WARRINGTON FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Epervier*, 1814

The medal awarded in accordance with this Act bore on the obverse the bust of Captain Lawrence to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Jac. Lawrence dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" or "James Lawrence to die for one's country is sweet and becoming." The reverse design showed the close of the action between the *Hornet* and the *Peacock*, with the former vessel sending her boats to the rescue of the crew of the latter, which has lost her mainmast and is sinking by the bow. Below appears the inscription "Inter hornet nav. ameri. et peacock nav. ang. die XXIV Feb. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American ship *Hornet* and the English vessel *Peacock*, February 24, 1813," and above "Mansuetud maj quam victoria" or "Clemency greater than victory."

Captain Lawrence was not the only naval commander of the war to be awarded a medal posthumously. On September 4, 1813, the American brig *Enterprize*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander William Burrows, encountered the British brig *Boxer* off the coast of Maine and a decisive engagement ensued in which both the American and British commanders were killed early in the engagement. Under the command of Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, the *Enterprize* proved her superiority by capturing the *Boxer* in less than an hour. By an Act of Congress, approved January 6, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant William Burrows, and to Lieutenant Edward R. McCall, of the brig *Enterprize*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers of the aforesaid vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers

and crew in the conflict with the British sloop *Boxer*, on the fourth of September, in the year 1813. And the President is also requested to communicate to the nearest male relative of Lieutenant Burrows the deep regret which Congress feels for the loss of that valuable officer, who died in the arms of victory, nobly contending for his country's rights and fame."

The medal awarded in honor of Commander Burrows bore on the obverse a funeral urn upon a tomb inscribed "W. Burrows," and surrounded with naval war trophies including cannon balls, an anchor, standards, a sword, a rifle, and a trident from which hangs a laurel wreath. Above appears the inscription "Victoriam tibi claram patriæ mæstam" or "A victory brilliant for thee; sorrowful for thy country." The reverse design showed the engagement between the *Enterprize* and the *Boxer*, the former raking the latter which has lost her main topmast. Above appears the inscription "Vivere sat vincere" or "To conquer is to live enough," and below "Inter *enterprize* nav. ameri. et *boxer* nav. brit. die IV Sept. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American ship *Enterprize* and the British ship *Boxer*."

The medal awarded to Lieutenant McCall bore on the obverse side his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Edward R. McCall navis *Enterprise* præfectus sic itur ad astra" or "Edward R. McCall, commander of the ship *Enterprize*. Thus is glory attained." The reverse design was the same as that of the medal awarded to Commander Burrows for the same engagement.

The year 1814 was signalized by only two American victories at sea for which Congress awarded medals. One of these was presented to Captain Lewis Warrington, the other to Captain Johnston Blakeley. The former officer, in command



MEDAL AWARDED IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTON BLAKELEY FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE *Reindeer*, 1814

of a new sloop named the *Peacock*, in honor of Lawrence's victory over the vessel of that name, engaged the British brig *Epervier*, of nominally equal strength, off the southeast coast of Florida, on April 29, 1814. After an action of about three-quarters of an hour the *Epervier* surrendered and was taken into the port of Savannah as a prize in spite of the fact that two British frigates pursued both the conqueror and her capture. This engagement was a remarkable one in that not a man on the *Peacock* was killed, and only two wounded. The *Epervier*, on the other hand, lost eight killed and fifteen wounded. The *Peacock* was handicapped at the beginning

of the combat by the disabling of her foreyard. This, however, was the only serious injury she received, while the *Epervier's* masts and rigging were seriously damaged, and the latter ship also received forty-two shot holes in her hull, thus attesting to the deadly aim of the American gunners.

By an Act of Congress, approved October 21, 1814, it was resolved:

"That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington, of the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers and a sword to each of the midshipmen, and to the sailing-master of said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew, in the action with the British brig *Epervier*, on the 29th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed."

The obverse of the medal awarded to Captain Warrington in accordance with this resolution bore his bust in naval uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Ludovicus Warrington dux navalis ameri." or "Lewis Warrington American naval commander." The reverse design showed the close of the engagement with the *Peacock* to leeward firing her port broadside and the *Epervier* with her main topmast wrecked. Below appeared the inscription "Inter *peacock* nav. ameri. et *epervier* nav. ang. die XXIX Mar. MDCCCXIV" or "Between the American ship *Peacock* and the English ship *Epervier*, March 29, 1814" † and above "Pro patria paratus vincere aut mori" or "Prepared to conquer or die for his country."

Prominent among the brilliant American naval commanders of this period was



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN CHARLES STEWART FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Cyane* AND THE *Levant*, 1815

Johnston Blakeley, who as lieutenant had fitted out the brig *Enterprize* and prepared the inexperienced crew for their splendid work during the combat described above between that ship and the *Boxer*. As Master Commandant in charge of the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, he sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 1, 1814, and stationed himself in a position near the English Channel where he was indeed in a position to prey upon enemy commerce, but also exposed to constant attacks by larger ships than his own. On the morning of June 18th, he

† Apparently an error of the engraver since the engagement actually took place a month later.

sighted the British brig *Reindeer,* commanded by Captain William Manners, who waited for his adversary to approach. The *Reindeer* was captured after an action of only nineteen minutes. The sea was perfectly smooth and the engagement fought at very short range. The ships having fallen afoul of each other the British crew, led by their commander, attempted to board the American vessel, but were repulsed with the loss of their captain, who had previously been twice wounded. The *Reindeer* was very badly damaged, both in spars and hull, and the sea, but it is supposed that being deep in the waist and heavily armed and sparred she foundered, with her brave crew, in some of the gales frequent in that region. Her gallant and capable commander thus never returned to receive the gold medal awarded to him by an Act of Congress approved November 3, 1814. His death was commemorated in the inscription on the reverse of this award which was the only one of the series now being described awarded to the victim of nature's forces and not the shot of the enemy. This fact lends an added



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JAMES BIDDLE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE *Penguin*, 1815

was blown up on the following evening. Captain Blakely proceeded to L'Orient, where he made the needed repairs to his ship. He again put to sea on August 27th, and soon made a number of other valuable captures. On the evening of September 1st he engaged the brig *Avon* and compelled her to surrender, after an engagement of three-quarters of an hour. Later he sailed southward, and in the neighborhood of the Madeiras captured the brig *Atlanta,* which he sent home to Savannah. This was his last recorded success. The *Wasp* was spoken of some three weeks later about a thousand miles to the south and then disappeared forever. Her end is another of the mysteries of

interest to the medal, the obverse of which bore the bust of Captain Blakeley to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription " Johnston Blakeley, reip. faed. ameri. nav. *Wasp* dux " or " Johnston Blakeley, Captain of the American Federal Republic ship *Wasp.*" The reverse bore a view of the close of the action between the *Wasp* and the *Reindeer* with the former to windward firing her port broadside and the *Reindeer* striking her colors. Above appears the inscription " Eheu bis victor patria tua te luget plauditq " or " Alas! Twice conqueror, thy country laments and applauds thee;" and below " Inter *Wasp* nav. ameri. et *reindeer* nav. ang. die XXVIII

Junius MDCCCXIV " or " Between the American ship *Wasp* and the English ship *Reindeer,* June 28, 1814."

The treaty of peace with Great Britain, which was ultimately to end the War of 1812, was signed by the American Commissioners at Ghent, December 24, 1814. Hostilities continued, however, on sea and land for a number of months subsequent to that date, partly owing to the fact that means of communication were few and slow at that period. Two naval engagements were fought in 1815, in recognition of which gold and silver medals were awarded by Congress. One of these victories was achieved by the good ship *Constitution,* two of whose commanders had already won laurels. The third commander of *Old Ironsides* to be thus rewarded was Captain Charles Stewart, who was placed in charge of that vessel in 1813, but was unable to get to sea until the fall of 1814, when he made a brief cruise to the south as far as the West Indies.

On December 17th the *Constitution* again sailed from Boston and on this voyage did not linger in American waters but proceeded to the coast of Europe. On the morning of February 20th, while running before the wind, two ships were sighted in rapid succession to the leeward. The vessels were soon identified as enemy ships and were apparently endeavoring to escape. The *Constitution* crowded on all sail in pursuit. The strangers having exchanged signals with each other, prepared to engage, and Captain Stewart cleared his ship for action. The engagement commenced with the three ships forming nearly an equilateral triangle, the *Constitution* being to windward. At the end of a sharp fight of about a quarter of an hour's duration, the fire from all three ships slackened, and by means of skillful manœuvring on the part of Captain Stewart the *Constitution* succeeded in raking both her contestants. One surrendered soon after and the other about an hour later. The two British vessels proved to be the *Cyane,* a frigate built ship of twenty-four guns, and the *Levant* of eighteen. The action had been fought during the night, and the manner in which the *Constitution* had been handled contributed very materially to her success. Captain Stewart proceeded with his prize to Port Praya, arriving there on March 10th. On the following day three British ships appeared off the harbor and the *Constitution* was obliged to attempt a hasty flight with the vessels she had captured such a short time before. The *Levant* was recaptured by the British ships, but the *Constitution* and *Cyane* both made good their escape and reached the port of New York without mishap. The *Constitution* had again made good her reputation as a lucky ship and won another gold medal for her commander. Her wonderful sailing powers, the skill of her commander in handling his ship, and the accuracy of her gun crews were doubtless the essential qualities which contributed to her success.

By an Act approved February 22, 1816, Congress resolved:

> " That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to present to Captain Charles Stewart of the frigate *Constitution* a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each commissioned officer of the said frigate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Stewart, his officers and crew, in the capture of the British vessels of war, the *Cyane* and *Levant,* after a brave and skillful combat."

The obverse of the medal presented to Captain Stewart in accordance with this resolution bore his bust to the right, in naval uniform, surrounded by the inscription " Carolus Stewart navis ameri. *Con-*

stitution dux." or "Charles Stewart, Captain of the American ship *Constitution.*" The reverse design showed a view of the engagement between the *Constitution* and the two British ships, with the former raking her adversaries. Below appears the inscription "Inter constitu. nav. ameri. et levant et cyane nav. ang. die XX febr. MDCCCXV" or "Between the American ship *Constitution* and the British ships *Levant* and *Cyane,* February 20, 1815" and above "Una victoriam eripuit ratibus binis" or "With one ship he snatched victory from two."

The war was now over, but in addition to the final exploit of the *Constitution* another victory was won for which a gold medal was also awarded by Congress. On the twenty-third of March the sloop-of-war *Hornet,* commanded by Captain James Biddle, engaged the British brig *Penguin* off the island of Tristan d'Acunha, captured her in less than half an hour. The British captain had attempted to board, but his men had not responded to his orders, and the only result of this manœuvre was to expose the *Penguin* to a raking fire, which left her a partial wreck. An English officer having called out that the *Penguin* had surrendered, Captain Biddle sprang upon the taffrail to inquire whether such was actually the case. In the excitement of the moment two marines on the enemy's forecastle discharged their muskets at him, inflicting a severe wound in his neck. A few moments later the *Penguin* actually did surrender, while the American crew, angered at the wounding of their commander, were on the point of firing a fresh broadside. The engagement between these two vessels was one of the best contested during the entire war, and furnished a splendid exhibition of American pluck and skill. After removing the stores and valuable provisions from the *Penguin,* the vesel was sunk, and Captain Biddle proceeded on his cruise. During the last week in April, however, he was pursued by the British ship *Cornwallis,* of seventy-four guns, and in his endeavor to escape threw overboard all his guns, and even cut away much of his upper works. He was successful, however, in evading capture, and arrived in New York on July 30th.

By an Act approved February 22, 1816, Congress resolved:

> "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to present to Captain James Biddle, of the sloop-of-war *Hornet,* a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices, and a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each commissioned officer of the said sloop-of-war, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry, good conduct and services of Captain Biddle, his officers and crew in capturing the British sloop-of-war *Penguin,* after a brave and skillful combat."

The medal presented to Captain Biddle in accordance with this resolution bore upon the obverse the bust of this officer in naval uniform to the right surrounded by the following inscription in English:‡ "The Congress of the U. S. to Captain James Biddle for his gallantry, good conduct and services." The reverse bore a spirited view of the engagement between the *Hornet* and the *Penguin,* with a mountain peak in the background surrounded by the inscription "Capture of the British ship *Penguin* off Tristan D'Acunha, March XXIII, MDCCCXV by the U. S. ship *Hornet.*"

The medal presented by Congress to Captain Biddle was not only the last medal won during the War of 1812–15, but the final naval award of this character made by that body up to the present time. The naval activities of the War

‡ The only instance of the use of the English language in connection with the inscriptions on a medal of the series under discussion.

with Mexico were negligible in character, and while a number of naval engagements of the Civil War were of sufficient importance to be commemorated in this manner, no such action was taken by Congress, which, as a matter of fact, awarded only a single medal of this character during the conflict, and that was presented to a military commander, General Ulysses S. Grant. From that time to the present no such medals have been granted either to military or naval commanders, the place of such medals being supplied by the regular military and naval decorations, which will be described in a subsequent article.

The series of medals awarded by the United States Congress to American military and naval commanders for victories during the War of 1812–15 was unusually complete, and constitute an exceptionally fine medallic record of that conflict.

MANUAL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Italian Manual for Immigrants has just been issued. The Manual may now be obtained in the English, Italian and Spanish languages. The Yiddish, Polish and Hugarian are in process of translation.

The book is already winning high praise from educators wherever it goes. Inasmuch as it has not yet been found practicable to distribute it at the ports of entry, a new ruling of the National Society allows chapters to have it free of charge upon application through their State Regents, *if it is wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants.* In this way spirit and purpose of our work will be accomplished, quite as well, perhaps, as at the ports of entry.

For *text-book use,* or for purposes other, than the above, a charge will be made as heretofore, *viz*:

Single copies.....	20 cents each
In lots of 25 or more.....	15 cents each
In lots of 100 or more.....	12 cents each
In lots of 1000 or more....	10 cents each

This to apply to all languages.

Orders with *money* should be sent to the *Treasurer General,* Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Orders for *free* books should be addressed to the State Regent, stating the purpose to give it directly to the immigrant. The State Regent will forward the order to the *Corresponding Secretary General.*

State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED FELLOWSHIP

By Matthew Page Andrews

THE National Committee of Publication for The American's Creed announces the establishment of an American's Creed Fellowship, in which *life membership* is $1.00. This nominal contribution represents a token of interest on the part of the applicant and records the name upon the rolls as a "Founder." In return therefor the subscriber receives a *specially numbered "Founder's Copy"* of "The Book of The American's Creed," and also the privilege thereafter of ordering this attractive little booklet at cost of publication, namely, at 35 cents the copy when ordered in lots of three or more.

"The Book of The American's Creed" is issued under the auspices of the historical and patriotic societies of America, and it contains the Creed, the story of its origin, and the bases for its phrases in the sayings of the founders and builders of our great Republic. Issued under the auspices of national patriotic organizations, of which the respective Presidents General are *ex-officio* members of the Publication Committee, this little book carries the name of no author and advertises no publisher. The explanatory matter is set forth in those words which have been used most successfully in explaining, through the Creed, the nature of the American Government.

The book is further unique in that it cannot be purchased through trade channels or in bookstores, and it may only be secured through American's Creed Fellowship sources for patriotic and educational purposes.

This little book of sixty-eight pages (illustrated) appeared from the press in June, 1921, and immediately, under the leadership of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies and individuals, sufficient copies were subscribed for to supply the graduates of the grammar schools of the city of Baltimore. A similar local Committee had been created in Washington and the book would have been distributed in the Capital City of the Nation if they had arrived on time for the graduation exercises.

In Baltimore, however, formerly the home of the author of The American's Creed, the children received these copies upon graduation. The name of the child was written in his or her book, which was countersigned by the Principal of the school and, in many cases, also by the representatives of the patriotic societies which presented the books to the respective schools.

The book was awarded the child on the sole condition that he or she could recite The American's Creed. The National

Committee believes that if this movement be promoted throughout the United States three objects will thereby be accomplished, *which have not yet been successfully combined in any patriotic endeavor:*

(1) It will interest the child; (2) it will carry an effective message to the home, and (3) there will be little or no wastage of money or material.

The child will value the volume as an autographed gift book received at the time it leaves school. The parent will take an interest in the book because the child brings it home, and as it is an attractive little book and represents the simplest exposition of the fundamental principles of American government which has ever been put in print, thousands, if not millions, of parents would, for the first time, read such an exposition of government and learn why our institutions should be supported, in contravention of the plausible but impractical and destructive radical doctrines, many of these same parents are constantly hearing around and about them.

It is believed that this final *specific plan* for the promulgation of The American's Creed will produce more direct and lasting results than any one plan or series of plans proposed at any time in this country. It is particularly good because of certain unique features and because of its *extreme simplicity*. Moreover, the cost for each community in carrying out the plan is less than the cost of almost any patriotic project offering anything like such promising results. It has been discovered already that the society or individual who promotes the plan is gratified by the response, perhaps unequalled in any other effort made to carry the ideals of American citizenship simultaneously into the schools and homes.

Further information concerning the Fellowship and what it aims to accomplish may be obtained directly through the COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN'S CREED, 849 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

WANTED, JANUARY 1921, D. A. R. MAGAZINE

The office of the Recording Secretary General, N.S.D.A.R., needs a copy of the January, 1921, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for its files. A subscriber, having such a copy and not desiring it for her own use, will confer a favor by sending the magazine to the Recording Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

STATE CONFERENCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE

By invitation of Asquamchumauke Chapter, the twentieth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Hampshire convened in the Congregational Church in Plymouth, on the afternoon of October 18, 1921.

The church was most attractive with its decorations of autumn foliage. There was a beautiful silk flag on the platform, which had been presented by the United States Government to the Boy Scouts of Plymouth for their admirable work in selling Liberty Bonds. The State Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, called the Conference to order. The Lord's Prayer was repeated, led by the Chaplain, Mrs. George H. Adams. A very cordial welcome was extended by Mrs. William J. Foss, Regent of the hostess Chapter, with a response by Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, State Vice Regent.

Greetings were extended to the Conference in a notable address by Major Frank W. Russell, S.A.R. Mrs. Charles C. Abbott, ex-Vice President General, who was absent on account of illness, sent greetings and her best wishes for a successful Conference, as did Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, an Honorary State Regent, who also was unable to be present. Mrs. Robert Pearson, an ex-State Regent, from Birmingham, Alabama, extended greetings, and spoke of her work as State Regent, saying that since the close of the War much had been done along the lines of rural education, and in establishing schools for the southern mountaineers of Tennessee and northern Alabama.

The reports of the State Officers were read, also the reports of the various State Chairmen and Chapter Regents. Mrs. Walter H. Story, State Historian, reported that the War Service Records had been bound in two volumes; that one set was to be kept at the State Library in Concord, and that another had been sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library at Washington. A rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Story in recognition of the faithful discharge of an arduous task.

The annual report of the State Regent told of her various activities during the year, and of the evident interest manifested by the Chapters in the State. In closing, she said: "In these days of unrest, of reorganization and reconstruction, let us think clearly, act discreetly and wisely, and, with a broad vision of service ever before us, do our part in all good work. Let us remember that our great patriotic organization is founded on sacrifice, and let us give our whole-hearted devotion to the upholding of those principles that stand for liberty, freedom and justice."

Mrs. Will B. Howe, an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, read an impressive Memoriam for the National Officers and the Daughters of New Hampshire who had died during the year. Mention was made of the death of Col. Arthur E. Clarke, husband of the Organizing and Honorary State Regent, and of Mr. Ira F. Harris, husband of the State Treasurer.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Arthur H. Gilmore. The reading of the American's Creed, by Miss Mudgett and the audience, was followed by the salute to the flag, led by Miss Annie Wallace, National Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, and also an Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire. Mrs. John Peppard, of Asquamchumauke Chapter, was color bearer. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Mr. Ralph Morton, the audience joining in the chorus.

An interesting address on the subject of the Neighborhood House at Dover, N. H., was given by Mrs. Edna Crewe, who is in charge of this Social Work. Miss Harriet Huntress, Vice Regent of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, was the second speaker. A delightful reception was given to the State Officers and guests by the hostess Chapter.

A business session was held Wednesday morning. The State By-laws were proposed and discussed; they will be acted upon at the next State Conference.

It was voted to furnish the office of the Corresponding Secretary General in the new Administration Building at Washington. The candidacy of Miss Annie Wallace, Honorary State Regent, for Vice President General, was unanimously endorsed by the Conference.

The following State Officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. Lorin Webster, State Vice Regent Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, State Secretary Mrs. Harry A. Merrill, State Treasurer Mrs.

Ira F. Harris, State Historian Mrs. Walter H. Story.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the taking over of Mt. Vernon by the Government, also endorsing the Sheppard-Towner bill, and the movement for better motion pictures. A rising vote of thanks to Asquamchumake Chapter for its hospitality brought to a close one of the most successful Conferences held in the State.

(Mrs. Harry A.) Lucy B. Merrill,
State Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

Thursday, October 6th, the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual conference at the Town and Country Club, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Boudinot Chapter, Mrs. C. Symmes Kiggins, Regent, entertaining. There were about 175 Daughters present when Mrs. Henry Dusenberry Fitts, State Regent, called the meeting to order.

Four young ladies carrying the Stars and Stripes, State and Chapter flags, escorted the officers and guests to the platform. New Jersey was honored in having Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, as her especial guest, inasmuch as she had but lately returned from her tour of the battlefields of France and the inspection of the water system at Tilloloy.

The other guests whom the State was to welcome were: Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Vice President General of New Jersey; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Nash, State Regent of New York; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, Mrs. Erastus G. Putnam, ex-Vice President General of New Jersey; Mrs. Charles B. Yardley and Mrs. James Fairman Fielder, ex-State Regents of New Jersey.

The Lord's Prayer, the presentation of "The Colors" and the "Pledge to the Flag," were given by those assembled, followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Our President General told a most interesting story of her trip, which held the attention of all. A graphic story of the reception and luncheon attendant upon the presentation of the fountain, and a recital of the enlightening inscription thereon which reads: "As a token of sympathy for the cruel sufferings endured by the French people during the Great War, and with the desire to be of some needful assistance, this fountain and this water system for the village are offered to Tilloloy, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States."

The modest recital of the presentation to her of the decoration known as the "Reconnaissance Francaise," by the Mayor of the village made every Daughter proud to be represented by Mrs. Minor.

The description of the journey to England to place a wreath on the grave of the unknown British soldier, buried in Westminster Abbey, "deep down in the white sand of the Thames, and the infinite pathos of the simple but dignified inscription: "A British Warrior who fell in the Great War, 1914–1918. For King and Country. Greater love hath no man than this," made a lasting impression.

Her tour with the American Legion to the battlefields, where the white wooden crosses over the graves of our own American heroes, catch the gleam of the sun, and the ceremony attendant upon the unknown French Poilu under the Arc de Triumphe, with the use of the President General's ribbon, were intensely interesting.

Festivities were not lacking in this wonderful story, as President and Mme. Millerand requested her to attend a reception given at Versailles.

Greetings and felicitations were heard from all the guests and our own officers, each one leaving a thought for every loyal Daughter, and after a most delightful luncheon the State Regent adjourned a meeting which was fraught with much pleasure and profit to all.

Nettie Hellerman,

VIRGINIA

The Virginia State Conference convened in Roanoke, Va., by invitation of the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter every state officer was present and each chapter represented. The report of the work done was marvelous. The State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett possesses the faculty of bringing out all that is best in her associates. The work done along educational lines was noted in the Congress of the National Society when Virginia led all the states in patriotic education.

The hostess chapter had arranged every detail so efficiently that the time was spent most pleasantly and profitably. The social side was charming, several luncheons, teas and receptions, an automobile ride to the Tomb of General Andrew Lewis and one to Hollins Institute refreshed the delegates after the business sessions. The election resulted as follows: Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett; Vice Regent, Mrs. James R. Schick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Kyle; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wm. Wallis; Treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Work; Historian, Mrs. Robert Pierce; Registrar, Mrs. A. K. Davis; Librarian, Mrs. W. W. Richardson.

Mrs. Henry Fitzhugh Lewis,
Corresponding Secretary.



Department of the HISTORIAN GENERAL



Historical Program

Conducted by

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, PH.D.

VI. WOMAN BEFORE AND IN THE CIVIL WAR

1. BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.—The preceding number of this program has indicated the part played by women in the westward movement. Conditions in the East had been changing, but more slowly. Gaillard Hunt's *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago* 74–84, describes conditions about 1814, at the time when the United States was finally shaking off colonial ideas. The position of woman twenty years later can be fairly seen in De Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, book III, ch. 8, 9, 10 and 12. Mrs. Frances M. Trollope's *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, describing conditions about 1830, is the reverse of complimentary; her opinion of American women can be drawn from chapters, 2, 6, 14, and 26. Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family*, vol. ii, ch. 4 and 5, furnishes a number of interesting illustrations. Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, i, 354–362, gives a sketch of social conditions in the North and South about 1850.

2. THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT.—A sketch of woman's participation is given in Bruce's *Woman in the Making of America*, 156–187. The biographies of prominent individuals will furnish more material, for example, the chapter on Julia Ward Howe in Miss Humphrey's *Women in American History*. The reference already given to E. J. Putnam's *The Lady*, 282–323, gives the southern aspect of the slavery question, also Swede's *Memorials of a Southern Planter*.

3. THE CIVIL WAR.—A general account showing the field within which woman's work was carried on, is given in Rhodes' *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, vol. v, ch. 27 (North), and ch. 28 (South). For the South see also Wilson's *History of the American People*, iv, 248–251. Mrs. Logan's *Part Taken by Women in American History*. 305–308, gives a general characterization of women's activities; more satisfactory is Bruce's *Woman in the Making of America*, 188–223; a much more complete account, if accessible, is L. P. Brockett's *Woman's Work in the Civil War*.

THE NORTH.—For the services rendered by northern women see Fite's *Social and Industrial Conditions in the North during the Civil War* (use Index). Fite gives also (ch. x) the less pleasing side, the tendency to luxury and extravagance, which Rhodes also describes (v, 209–214) with the reaction from it.

The organized work of women expressed itself most prominently in the Sanitary Commission. Rhodes gives a compact account of its work (v, 244–259); its official *History* was written by Charles J. Stillé, and a more popular account may be taken from Mary A. Livermore's *My Story of the War*. In this connection Bret Harte's poem *"Sanitary"* is of interest.

The work of the army nurses is described in Mrs. Livermore's book, chapters 7 and 8. Other personal experiences are found in Louisa M. Alcott's *Hospital Sketches* and Katharine Wormeley's *Other Side of War*. For prominent examples see the *Life of Clara Barton*, by P. H. Eppler, and Mrs. Livermore's chapters (xxiv–xxvii) on *"Mother"* Bickerdyke. More detailed is Mary A. G. Holland's *American Army Nurses*.

THE SOUTH.—The southern literature of the war is filled (and deservedly) with references to women's work, but satisfactory collected accounts are hard to find. Rhodes has a brief mention of woman's special place in the South (v, 464–466, but compare pp. 424–427). More can be found in Mrs. Logan's *Part Taken by Women*, 485–506 (here again in the form of individual biography.) A better idea can be gained by such works as Mary B. Chestnut's *Diary from Dixie*. Mrs. Burton Harrison's *Recollections* (originally published in *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. xlix), Smedes' *Southern Planter*, and Hague's *A Blockaded Family*. For the position of southern women after the war compare with the works cited McCracken's *Women of America*, 57–84. For the whole field Calhoun's *Social History of the American Family*, vol. ii, ch. 14, gives many illustrative quotations.

Local activities of women during this period would furnish an interesting subject of study for individual chapters. Obviously no references can be given, but a meeting could be devoted to bringing together of recollections and traditions known to the members, and something of real value could be done for local history.



Farmer

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by

Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Maxwell

FARMER

The family of Farmer, name spelled various ways, is derived from one of the companions of William the Conqueror, and was at an early period established in the Lordship of Somerton, Oxfordshire, England. Resided at Easton-Neston about 1480.

Anne, daughter of Richard Farmer, Esq., married before 1545, William Lucy, and their son, Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, Knighted by Queen Elizabeth 1565, was the magistrate so famous in the time of Shakespeare.

John, eldest son of Richard Farmer, was made Knight of the Carpet at Westminster 1553, the day of the coronation of Queen Mary, in Her Majesty's presence, under Cloth of State, by Earl of Arundel, Commissioner for the occasion. He married Maud, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knight.

His eldest son George, knighted 1586, had the honor of entertaining King James 1st and his Queen at Easton-Neston 1603, when His Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon his eldest son, Sir Hatton Fermor. Sir George married Mary, daughter of Thomas Curzon. He was the personal friend of Sir Philip Sydney and was one of the few invited to walk in his funeral procession with the family.

Lord Nelson served under George Farmer of the Royal Navy, who commanded His Majesty's ship *Quebec* off Ushant, 1777, and engaged a French frigate of greatly superior force.

Sixteen hundred and eighty-five Major Jasper and Jasper Farmer, Jr., direct descendants of George Farmer, with their respective families, came to America and settled in Pennsylvania.

MAXWELL

The Maxwells, of Maxwell, Caerlaverock and Mearns, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords of Maxwell and Herries, etc., begin with Maccus, son of Undin, who gave the name to the Barony and family of Maxwells, 1150.

His grandson, Sir John de Maccuswell, Sheriff of Roxbury and Chamberlain, of Scotland, was the first of Caerlaverock, 1190–1241, and his son, Sir Aymer de Maccuswell, through his marriage with Mary of Mearns, acquired the Barony of Mearns, 1195–1266. Their son, Sir John, became the ancestor of the Maxwells, of Pollok, 1270–1306.

In this line, Sir John Maxwell, thirteenth of Pollok, and first Baronet, 1595–1647, married twice, but dying without male issue the Pollok estate was inherited by the male heir of Sir George Maxwell, of Auldhouse, which branch still continues.

There are so many branches of the Maxwell family, worked out, with all civil and military records, it is impossible to give them here.

Nearly all men of Scottish birth or descent, who are renowned in history, trace their family origin back to the lowlands of Scotland, and the greater number of those Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to Virginia, entered the State by way of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The Maxwells, settled first in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, then removed to Augusta Co. and still later to Albemarle Co., Virginia. From Albemarle they moved to South West Virginia, finally settling in Kentucky.

Their men were prominent in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. Two daughters of and family were scalped and killed and some of the children were taken prisoners by the Indians.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter (Bound Brook, N. J.). The spirit of cordiality and coöperation has marked the year 1920-1921. The membership to date numbers 111. The Treasurer's report shows receipts amounting to $875.32; of which a rummage sale netted $133.47; a colonial ball, $182.95; a card party at Mrs. Yeandle's, $54; and the card party at Mrs. Olendorf's, $53.63; collected for World War Veteran grave markers, $6.50.

Apart from the usual expenses of the Chapter the sum of $637.10 was given for the following: History prize, Repairing marker at Manville, Bronze tablet on Real Daughter's monument at Millstone, Washington Headquarters at Plainfield, four spoons for Chapter babies, Immigrant's Manual, Mrs. Guernsey's scholarship, Mrs. Fitts' scholarship fund. Memorial fountain and painting, Red Cross Health Bond, New Jersey Revolutionary Memorial Society, Contribution to Soldiers' Memorial.

Twenty-two subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, of which twelve have been added the past year, go through the Chapter. Several other subscriptions go directly to the Treasurer General at Washington.

Especial commendation should be given to those pupils of our public schools—18 boys and 19 girls—who entered the contest for the Chapter prizes on American history. Much interest was shown in the examination and the rating was unusually high.

The "Neighborhood Luncheon," inaugurated by the Jersey Blue Chapter, was given under the auspices of that Chapter at Hotel Klein, New Brunswick, on February 14th. So delightful was the function that it was later decided to make the "Neighborhood Luncheon," including the Camp Middlebrook, Continental, Francis Hopkinson, General Frelinghuysen, and Jersey Blue Chapters, an annual affair.

The Chapter may be pardoned for referring with pride to its scion, the Nathan Hale Society, C.A.R. which is now twenty-five years old, with 37 members, boys and girls, brimming full of patriotic zeal.

This year's history would not be complete without an expression of deep appreciation for the splendid work done throughout the year by its honored Regent, Mrs. Yeandle, and her able co-workers.

M. E. L. HERBERT,
Historian.

Virginia Cavalier Chapter (Mobile, Ala.) has been an active, though small, part of the National Society for nine years. Our charter is dated November 11, 1912, with twenty (20) members enrolled. At this time, we have reached over thirty, with applications pending for new members. No Chapter has been more actively nor successfully, employed along strictly patriotic lines, as required by the National Society.

We meet Tuesday in each month from October until June, making a specialty of July 4th, as on that date was held the preliminary meeting at the home of the organizer and first Regent who is again, for the third time, the chosen presiding officer of her Chapter. Each patriotic occasion, February 22nd, June 14th and July 4th, is loyally celebrated.

Contributions have been given for educational purposes continually of $5 at a time; $10 yearly to the Alabama D.A.R. school since its inception; $10 annually to French orphans; $10 to Belgium Relief Fund; $10 to "Hoover" Dinner; $5 to Memorial Continental Hall debt; $5 to Banquet Hall fund; contribution to flowers for funeral of Felix Walker, the first Alabama boy who died for the world's peace in Arizona; $5 annually to canning school for one girl's instruction; all of which come from the treasury of the Chapter, since no entertainments are given, no contributions solicited and no tickets "peddled" for any purpose whatever, it having been the successful policy of the Chapter to levy no expense on the members save their annual dues, each one knowing fully her future expense when invited to become a member.

During the World War this Chapter took its turn to entertain and serve all the troops passing through Mobile when their time of entertainment fell due.

The first auxiliary to the Mobile Chapter, American Red Cross Society, was organized

by the Regent of the Chapter two weeks after the Mobile County Chapter was organized and called by her the Virginia Cavalier Auxiliary, A.R.C. Among the work accomplished was a gift of knitted articles, consisting of eight sweaters, four helmets, four pairs of mitts and two scarfs, to the Battleship Alabama. Over two thousand garments and articles of value were also knitted by the Auxiliary and distributed through the Mobile Chapter; twenty Christmas boxes, valued at at least $1.50 each, were sent by them for distribution to the boys in France; two beautiful quilts were knitted by the Auxiliary and sent by them to a Base Hospital in England, but were never heard from after being placed in the Post Office here.

A Society of C.A.R. was organized in March, 1914, by the Regent of this Chapter and continues in active service.

We are true to our motto: "We keep the tradition" of loyalty, courage, honor and fealty to our country, its history, its policy and its tradition.

Each year adds to our interest, increases our efforts and accomplishes new work. Two Revolutionary graves were marked by the Chapter and were attended by religious service and patriotic ceremonials.

We feel that our efforts have not been in vain, hope for continued success to our earnest endeavors.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY CARTER THURBER,
Regent.

New Rochelle Chapter (New Rochelle, N. Y.) as one small unit in the National Society, New Rochelle Chapter is awake to our worthwhile work. As it grows in size and years it grows also in strength. Within the year the membership roll has been increased by ten new names making a total at present of about sixty-two members and several other names are pending. The attendance has averaged about thirty-four.

Americanization work remains foremost of our activities. Mrs. Herbert L. Moore, coöperating with the local Central Americanization Committee, has been very successful.

A Home and Neighborhood Class was organized and a teacher is to be supplied by the Board of Education. Lectures are given on "Nation Building" and the studies, under the New York University course were continued. Our committee presented local conditions of New Rochelle's immigrant population to the Board of Education and have received an appropriation for the work. The Foreign women have been entertained at the Community rooms and also visited in their homes. The Chapter's part in training alien races to become American citizens is slowly but surely forging ahead.

Besides the necessary expenditures in the work just described we have done what we could for other appeals from the National Society and also in educational lines, not forgetting some local interests. As in former years prizes for historical essays in the school contests have been given. Contributions have been made to the European Relief Fund; also to the Tomassee school of South Carolina. We responded to an appeal from the Washington's Headquarters Association in New York. Social welfare work under Mrs. George C. Cannon progresses and although no unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers have as yet been located, Mrs. William S. Beers continues on the "Old Trails." Mrs. William S. Emberson of Ways and Means, Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and Mrs. Arthur H. Titus, State Revolutionary Relics, have attended to their respective committees faithfully. Mrs. William L. Stone has taken care of the chapter library, the collection being enlarged by twenty-five more volumes within the year fourteen of which are Lineage books.

In its entertainment programs the Chapter is fortunate in having as chairman Mrs. John F. Bennett.

The Chapter had its revised Constitution and By-laws, also its Year-book of the season printed.

The Regent, the Second Vice Regent and two alternates attended the thirtieth Continental Congress at Washington, and Mrs. Stegman went also to the State Conference last October.

The salute to the Flag has opened each stated meeting and the "Star Spangled Banner" or "America" are never left out.

ANNA B. STONE,
Historian.

San Bernardino Chapter (San Bernardino, Calif.) was organized March 29, 1920 with a dozen or over enthusiastic ladies. Our charter was kept open a year and we now have a membership of 42. We had several preliminary meetings but since last August have had the first Tuesday of the month as our day. For a yearling we have accomplished a few things. We have complied with the various requests sent out from headquarters, contributing to the Manual for Immigrants, the Tercentenary Fountains at Plymouth; and the Painting for the American section of the War Museum at Paris. We also contributed to the scholarship at the American International College at Springfield, Mass. known as the Guernsey scholarship. As

a bit of local work we offered a $5 medal to the pupil who attained the highest mark in United States history at our junior high school. The principal of the school says the interest aroused led to much outside reading and research, and strongly recommends that the offer of the medal be continued as the stimulation is well worth while. Miss King Rogers was the happy recipient of the medal this year.

At our February meeting we had the honor of entertaining our State Regent, Mrs. Harshbarger and our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Stookey. Our meetings are held at the homes of the members and are very enjoyable, after the business session we have an interesting program and sometimes an outside speaker. At our December meeting we had a thrilling address by Mrs. Womersly on Americanization. Our April meeting was one full of delight, as we went to Devon Ranch the home of two of our members, Mrs. Walker and daughter, Mrs. Petus. The ranch is one of our beauty spots. The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is taken by our members.

(MRS.) VIRGINIA M. BOGGS,
Historian.

David Craig Chapter (Brownsville, Tenn.) It is a pleasure to report for the first time the accomplishments and activities of David Craig Chapter, said by our State Regent to be one of the banner chapters of the State.

Our Chapter was organized March, 1909 with 27 charter members and Mrs. Minnie McLesky Halliburton as organizer and first Regent. She held the office for four years. Mrs. John K. Walker succeeded her and on her removal to Memphis Mrs. Halliburton was reëlected and continued in office until 1917. During her term the Chapter grew to 52 members.

Mrs. Myra Collins Short, a descendant of Col. David Craig (for whom our Chapter is named) a brave soldier of the Revolution from North Carolina, was our war Regent. The Chapter organized the Red Cross in Haywood County. Every Daughter was a member, contributed liberally to French Orphans, bought Liberty bonds, contributed 100 per cent. to Liberty Loan and Tilloloy funds; and the only Chapter in the state contributing to the Americanization school in Massachusetts in 1919. Gave her pro-rata to mountain schools.

The DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE has been placed in the Carnegie Library.

Mrs. Short was succeeded by Mrs. Ora Battle Gray, who led our Chapter for two years. The Chapter has gone 100 per cent. in every cause —Manual, Pilgrim Fountain, Picture, Americanization, Mountain schools, patriotic education. Gave flags to both grammar school and high school and placed framed American's Creeds in both schools.

The Regent gave 11 lineage books, making 28 books in the Chapter Library. In addition, the Chapter raised from the County enough money to endow a bed in the Crippled Children's Hospital at Memphis, known as the Haywood County Bed.

We have nine regular meetings during the year, and among our members, we have two Real Granddaughters.

The Chapter has been represented three times at Continental Congress first by Mrs Short who was confirmed as First Vice State Regent, and Miss Mamie Gray as page, and the last two years the Regent, Mrs. Gray attended both Continental Congresses and State Meetings. Two of our members were present and took part when the D.A.R. flag was presented to the Battleship *Tennessee* July, 1920. The Chapter has the honor of having a member on the National Board. A paper by Miss Mamie Gray has been accepted and filed with the Historical and Reciprocity Committee.

To our retiring Regent Mrs. Gray, we cannot say enough in praise of her faithfulness and devotion to the principles of this great organization. We welcome with the same loyalty our new Regent, Mrs. Myra Rice Taylor and predict for her a term of great achievments.

(MRS. JNO. C.) MARY CONNELL RICE,
Historian.

Deborah Champion Chapter (Adams, N. Y.). The opening meeting of the year was held on September 15, 1921, with Harriet E. Hale, Helen S. Glazier and Elizabeth W. Ingraham as hostesses. The Regent, Helen J. Pierce, held a short business session and the delegates were elected to attend the state conference at Rochester in October.

Constitution Day being September 17th, it seemed fitting that this should be the subject of the meeting. A number of interesting readings were given, and a paper given by first Vice Regent Carrie W. Snyder was greatly enjoyed.

At the close of the program the Regent welcomed a number of new members, thirty-one having joined recently, making at this time 139 members. Light refreshments were served at the end of the session.

ELIZABETH WHITCOMB INGRAHAM,
Historian.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, N.Y.). On the afternoon of August 25, 1921, our Chapter unveiled the granite boulder erected by it to mark a historic site on the old turnpike running from Troy to Canada. The bronze tablet bears the following inscription: Site of the Checkered House built by Major James Cowden 1765 Baum's Headquarters Aug. 13,

1777 Continental Hospital Aug. 18, 1777 Erected by Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, D. A.R., 1921.

The exercises opened with a bugle call, followed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Rev. Thomas Cull led in prayer, and then the Regent, Miss N. Blanche Cramer, in a few graceful words introduced the speaker, Rev. John R. Fisher, who gave us a brief but interesting history of the site.

The tablet was then unveiled by two little girls, Elizabeth Parrish and Betty Blackfan. As they raised the flag it was drawn to the top of a staff at the rear of the boulder. All joined in singing "America," and the ceremony closed with the salute to the flag.

MARY C. ATWOOD,
Historian.



BOULDER ERECTED BY THE ONDAWA CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER

Women of "'76" Chapter (Brooklyn, N. Y.) was organized on December 28, 1900, at a meeting of the Fort Green Chapter, held at the home of Mrs. S. V. White. Previous to this, at a meeting of the Children of the Revolution, it had been suggested that steps be taken to form a new Chapter, composed of the graduates of the "Little Men and Women of '76" who were anxious to become Daughters of the American Revolution.

The question of a name for the Junior Chapter was first considered, and the "Women of '76" suggested by Mrs. Winthrop, National President of the "Children of the American Revolution."

Our charter was presented on February 2, 1901, by Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, then New York State Regent and received by Miss Kate Carlton, our first Regent. The charter members were the Misses Kate Carlton, Susan D. Benedict, Hedelind E. Beck, Mary H. Billings, Edwina A. Chandler, E. May Jones, Madge Miller, Edith Ray, Helen Ray, Eleanor Williams, Anna D. Wight, Sarah E. Colson, and Louise Buttrick.

Our one great interest has been Dorothy Madison whom we took as a little girl, from the Herkimer Street Nursery, and renamed; and for her worked and planned! She has now grown beyond our care and is happily placed with a family where she is very welcome, but, she still considers and speaks of the "Women of '76" as her "real mothers."

The war brought us together in all our strength and we were able to aid in several lines of work; particularly the Red Cross and the National League for Woman's Service.

The Canteen Unit, practically all of whose members received special training at the Y.W.C.A., did good work under the leadership of Miss Mabel Heffley, and started in earnest at the big Terminal Building at Coney Island: the goal for all men in the service, sick or well, while in New York. And there they received a hearty welcome indeed. The late Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor and speaker on the opening day, and it was an inspiring beginning, for little did we know how many boys we were to cheer and help. This Unit served at Fort Hamilton, the Officer's Club on High Street, and later, the Club for Service Men on Schermerhorn Street, the Convalescent's Home on Gates Avenue and the League Shop.

The two French War Orphans, toward whose support we have contributed for the past three years, are to be cared for for another year. Our Chapter has also met its quota (100 per cent.) of the fund for the purchase of Liberty Bonds by the National Society, besides owning two $50 bonds in its own name to be held as a reserve fund for Dorothy.

When the invitation came from the Fort Greene Chapter asking our assistance toward the purchase of an ambulance for Squadron "C" First New York State Cavalry here in Brooklyn, we were glad to help.

The Treasurer's report for twenty years shows receipts amounting to $7,419.71, and expenditures covering the same period, $6,817.34.

During these twenty years we have given and taken part in nineteen entertainments which netted $2,478.58 to carry on the work of the Chapter. Our balance shows $282 belonging to the Dorothy Madison Fund and a small bank account held in Trust for Dorothy and two fifty dollar Liberty Bonds.

Since 1917 the amount $687 has been raised by subscription for the Dorothy Madison Fund, the First Cavalry Ambulance, the Fatherless Children of France, the Near East Relief, Marizelle and Tilloloy Funds and Liberty Bonds purchased by the National Society.

The following gifts have been made to charity and for patriotic work: Dorothy Madison, exclusive of the Dorothy Madison Fund, $1,787.04; Continental Hall, $352.50; Support of two French War Orphans, $304; Home for Friendless Women and Children, including Summerland Home, $297.17; Red Cross, 1914, $263.63; First Cavalry Ambulance, $145; Mount Berry school, $80; Victory Loan Bonds, 100 per cent., $73; Near East Relief, $52; Work among the Southern whites, $25; Prisonship Martyr's Memorial, $20; Permanent Blind Relief, $20; International Institute, Y.W.C.A., $20; Per capita share of Immigrant's Manual Fund, $15.75; Pocahontas Memorial, $15; Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Association, $10; Marizelle Fund, $10; Fund for preservation of Birthplace of N. Y., $10; State, $10; Tomassee school, $10; Miscellaneous Gifts, $602.90. Total, $4,095.49.

EDITH J. EVANS,
Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.). Constitution Day, September 17, 1921, had its second annual observance in the stadium in Lake Park on the border of Lake Michigan under the auspices of our Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. George B. Averill, opened the meeting, saying the signing of the Constitution guaranteed the liberties that the Declaration of Independence only paved the way for. We have grown to neglect Constitution Day while emphasizing Independence Day whereas both are entitled to a place of equal importance in the heart of every American.

Mr. A. K. Stebbins, of the S.A.R. was introduced and asked to take charge of the meeting. Mr. Stebbins pointed out that the Constitution had always been the bulwark of American society and that by all means must its memory be kept in the hearts of the people. He was followed by Col. J. A. Watrous, who urged that public and parochial schools make a special study of the Constitution which he said was the greatest document that has blessed the world, with the exception of the Bible. Under it our country has become the foremost nation of all time, under it America has contributed more than all the nations combined, to the spread of liberty and that freedom, for which all mankind hungers. Little wonder that millions of mothers have given their sons to obey such a Constitution and defend such a country.

Boys from the Detroit street school, where there are many foreigners, sang a rollicking sailor song as they did their swaggering march. The boys in sailor costume executed drills in excellent precision and the little girls came in for their share of applause with a dance around the American flag pole. Community singing was directed by Mr. Frederick Carberry and the large crowd joined with a will in singing patriotic songs.

(MRS. EDWARD) MARCIA B. FERGUSON,
Historian.

Liberty Hall Chapter (Charlotte, N. C.) A bronze tablet was unveiled at the Mecklenburg County Court House, Charlotte, N. C., on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, in memory of the dead from Mecklenburg County who gave their lives in the World War.

The tablet was the gift of Liberty Hall Chapter, the 104 names—74 white and 30 colored—having been compiled from the records collected by the War Records Committee of the Chapter. The tablet was designed by Mr. Martin E. Boyer, Architect, of Charlotte, who, himself an ex-service man, gave careful attention to its erection.

Governor Cameron Morrison and his staff were present for the occasion. Following the Invocation by Rev. E. A. Penick and a patriotic address by the Governor, the tablet was presented to the county by Mrs. W. O. Nesbit, Regent of Liberty Hall Chapter.

The tablet was unveiled by little Miss Margaret Holden Montgomery, who lost a brother in the war, and by Master James Squires, whose father was a captain and the ranking officer from this county, who made the supreme sacrifice.

The names on the tablet were read aloud by Lafferty Robinson, a former member of the old Fifth Company, North Carolina Coast Artillery, N. G., this company having been adopted and sponsored by Liberty Hall Chapter during the War. The tablet was then accepted for the county by John W. Berryhill, a former service man who had received several medals for distinguished service.

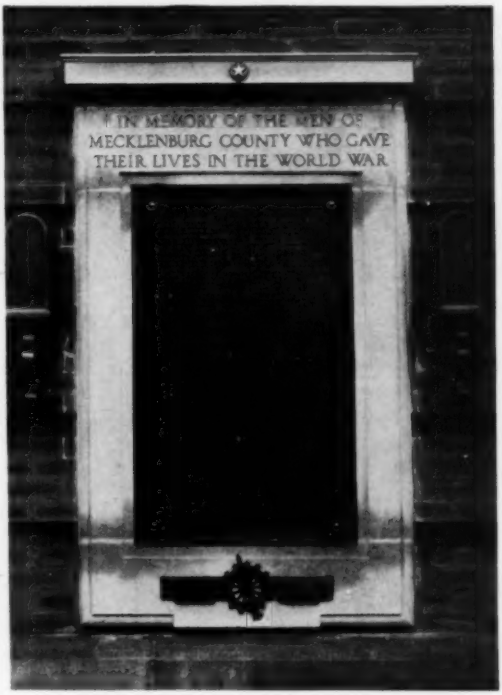
An impressive part of the exercises was the two minute period of silence observed at twelve o'clock. At the conclusion of the exercises, a salute was fired by members of the Hornets' Nest Rifles, after which buglers sounded taps. Many beautiful wreaths were then placed beneath the tablet.

The Mecklenburg County Court House stands on the site of Liberty Hall Academy (for which the Chapter was named) and which was formerly known as Queen's Museum. In presenting a tablet to the county in memory of the men from Mecklenburg who died in the World War, and placing it on the Mecklenburg County Court House, the Chapter has but marked a site already hallowed by Colonial and Revolutionary history.

After the exercises at the Court House, the Chapter invited the Gold Star Mothers of the county to be their guests at a buffet luncheon at the Woman's Club.

Liberty Hall Chapter presents an annual scholarship of $100 to the Southern Industrial Institute, at Charlotte, in memory of Ward Rogers Evans and John MacDonald Wearn, two former members of the Fifth Company, North Carolina Coast Artillery, National Guard, who gave their lives in the World War.

MRS. ISAAC HARDEMAN, JR.,
Historian.



TABLET ERECTED BY LIBERTY HALL CHAPTER, OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Delaware County Chapter (Chester, Pa.) has held its eight regular meetings, and one special meeting, also eight meetings of Board of Management.

As the object of our Society is to promote patriotism and love of country, we have, during the past year, endeavored to urge the use of the American's creed in the public schools of Chester, Media and Swarthmore; and at Christmas we presented a silk American flag to the highest grade in the Swarthmore public schools.

To aid the Valley Forge Museum we purchased the Valley Forge Christmas cards, and sold them to our members. We are proud to have our own room in the old Court House in Chester, which was restored to its original state by our Governor, Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, that we have laid stress on raising money to furnish it, and this Fall held our first meeting there.

Through the generosity of our First Vice Regent, Miss Denis, we were able to become a "Founder" in the Tomassee School of South Carolina, $50. being given by her, and $50. being taken from our treasury. We also contributed $10. to the Laura Haines Cook scholarship. We contributed $10. to the Martha Berry school in Georgia, but the needs of the school were so appealing that our faithful friend Miss Denis again gave in our name $25. more, while at Continental Congress.

For the starving children in the Near East we subscribed $80., $50. given by our registrar, Mrs. C. Frank Williamson, and the rest by individual members. Ten dollars was given to aid Daughters of the American Revolution from Pennsylvania who are suffering from tuberculosis in Arizona.

We have given sixty cents per capita for the Pilgrim Fountain; Painting for France, and the Immigrants' Manual, $5. for the Guernsey scholarship, $10. for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

Our Chapter has been entertained each month —Washington's birthday is always remembered at our February meeting, and on Memorial Day a wreath is placed on John Morton's grave.

On October 5th we held a delightful "Get together" luncheon, and if the Chapter continues to be as interested, and each member puts her shoulder to the wheel, our report next year will be the best ever given.

MARIA WILSON STOEVER,
Regent.

Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Ariz.). One of the most imposing features of the Tucson, Armistice Day celebration, was a large float draped in National colors, decorated with Arizona palms, and driven by "Uncle Sam" himself. The float bore the spinning wheel of revolutionary distinction, and a Colonial Dame, impersonated by Mrs. W. B. Wilson of the Tucson Chapter of the Daughter's of the American Revolution, formed the central feature.



FLOAT OF THE TUCSON CHAPTER IN THE ARMISTICE DAY PARADE, NOVEMBER 11, 1921

The work of the Chapter last year was to place in the representative public school of Tucson, the Safford, a portrait of Governor Safford whose early efforts in the development of the city educationally and otherwise, is a part of Arizona history.

Our purpose this year is to place markers on historic spots—a permanent evidence of patriotic service among the early Arizona settlers. These "Markers" will serve, a silent proof, of heroic endurance on the part of pioneers who faced peril when Tucson was but a village surrounded by Indians who sought the town only to pillage and kill.

By careful map study we find that portions of the old town wall still cling to sandy moorings, and the four walls have been authentically located. The work for this year will be to mark these corners.

Our Tucson Chapter has fourty-one active members, and we hope to enlarge our enrollment substantially before another anniversary.

NOVELLA ROUTT REYNOLDS,
Acting Historian.

D. A. R. CERTIFICATES OF DESCENT



The Block Certificate of Descent was endorsed by the Twentieth and subsequent Continental Congresses as a means of liquidating the debt on Memorial Continental Hall and establishing an endowment fund.

The Hall having been freed from debt through the generosity of the members of the National Society, and payment made in full for the additional land in the rear of the Hall on which to erect an administration building, the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress adopted the resolution that the money from the sale of the Block Certificates be applied, from that date, to the new administration building fund under the name of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

The Certificates are sold for one dollar each. With the arrangements for transferring, descendants in the sixth generation will possess the autographs of their ancestors.

In ordering give name, national number and number of Revolutionary ancestor. Send all orders and remittances to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

10331. DINSMORE.—Wanted parentage and dates of b, d and m of Adam Dinsmore who m Margot Findly and served in War of 1812 from Erie, Pa. He lived in North East, Pa. in 1817 but left before 1832. Wanted the parentage of Wm. Dinsmore who m Isabelle Parker Aug. 26, 1788. Also names of their ch.

(a) GILLETT.—Wanted parentage of Jerusha Gillett b May 27, 1768 and d May 13, 1842 at Covington, Genesee Co., N. Y. She m first Chauncy Barnes and second Abel Pond of Poultney of Vt. in 1806. Did her f have Rev rec?—L. H. M.

10332. WILLIAMS.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Whitmell Williams of N. C. who m John Johnston and lived in Bertie Co. Was her f in the Rev?—R. H. S.

10333. WHITE-GREENE.—William Greene b July 29, 1719 m Hannah Tyler in 1745, supposedly of Uxbridge, Mass. Their dau Mary b Nov. 14, 1746 m Josiah White of Menden, Mass. Is there Rev ser, mil or civil on either line?

10334. STAATS.—Wanted parentage and date and place of m of Rebecah Staats who m — Goldsborough and was the m of his s Thomas and Levi b Feb. 13, 1826 and mother or stepmother of Hannah b 1789 in New Castle Co. Del. In "account of Del. Wills" p 112 I find Rebecah Staats Redman mentioned, could she have m Goldsborough for her second husband? Wanted specially the name of the m of Dr. Levi Goldsborough b 1806 who named his first dau Margaret. The family removed from Newcastle, Dell. to N. Y.—J. C.

10335. CROSS.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Cross b Long Island, m Abigail Worden b Feb. 6, 1757. Also her gen. Their dau Huldah b Apr. 6, 1799 m Daniel Waters before 1830. They moved from N. Y. State to Pa. about 1834.—M. A. G. A.

10336. SMITH.—Wanted parentage of Martin Smith whose first w was Gretchen Sacia and second Harriet Perry. He came to Portland, N. Y. from Schoharie Co. in 1809 where he kept a tavern, moved to Tonowanda, N. Y. in 1820. Also lived in Williamsville June 19, 1827. Was elevated to degree of Royal Arch Masons by Niagara Chapter No. 71, N. Y. Wanted also dates and place of b. Authority *History of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.* p. 498 and *Taylor's History of Portland, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.* p. 314.—H. A. S.

10337. CRAWFORD.—Wanted date & place of m and place of burial of Wm. Crawford, Rev sol, also dates of his w Hannah Vance.—V. E. H.

10338. ANDROSS-PUTNAM.—Wanted gen. and any data of Apphia Putnam who m Samuel Andross. Their dau Lucy m Giles Capron, Jan. 12, 1768. Have an old pocket book marked "Parks Putnam, this pocket book bought of Jonas Putnam, June 30, 1777." Any Putnam desc of the above, interested in same, please write.—W. H. K.

10339. PRATT.—David Pratt, who m Elizabeth Spaulding, was the s of Thomas Pratt, 1740–1829, and his w Caty Cummings. Thomas Pratt

is buried in N. H. Wanted his parentage and Pratt gen.—J. A. B.

10340. PROTSMAN.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of ances of Jacob Protsman or Protzman who m Catherine (Caty) Lewis Dec. 5. 1805, in Nelson Co., Ky.

(a) MCKINLEY-SCHNEIDER.—Wm. McKinley & his w Christina Schneider lived in Fred. Co., Md, early in 19th century. Had ch Wm., John, Adam & Isabella, who m Funston. Wanted Rev rec & any other data on these lines.—R. T.

10341. STEVENS-STEPHENS.—Wanted gen of Elizabeth Stevens, who m Joseph Field, s of Joseph, 1st Lieut. at Battle of Bunker Hill. Was Elizabeth Stevens a direct desc of Miles Standish, of Plymouth?—M. H. I. T.

10342. ARNOLD.—Wanted parentage of Edward Arnold & names of his bros and sis who lived in R. I. He m Mercy Pettibone 1780, ser 3 yrs in Rev in Col. Angel's Reg., Capt. Olney's Co, enlisted at Providence, R. I., was present when Gen. Washington took command of Amer. forces, fought on both land & sea, was with Gen. Washington when Cornwallis surrendered. Ch Nancy, Esick, Lucy, Molly, Samuel, Amy, David, Mercy Lavinia, Sophia, Tryphena, Edward & Sabrina. He d in Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1842, only Rev sol buried there. Would like to correspond with any of his desc.—M. A. L.

10343. BLAIR.—Wanted gen of John Blair, Mem. from Va. of U. S. Constitutional Convention and Signer of the Constitution Sept., 1787.—F. B. D.

10344. CLAWSON.—Wanted gen of Samuel Clawson, a Methodist preacher of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1854.

(a) MCCREARY.—Wanted any information of family of Wm. McCreary, who came from Bannock Co., Downs. Ireland, & set in Va. He was there in 1718.—R. T. J.

10345 PORTER-HARRIS.—John Johnson, of Roxbury, with w Margery and sons Isaac & Humphrey came from Eng. prob in fleet with Winthrop, desired admission Oct. 19, 1630, was Representative of 1st Court 1634, Surveyor-General of arms & ammunition 1638. Isaac, eldest s, was m Jan. 20, 1637, to Eliz. Porter, who d Dec. 18, 1661 (Roxbury Town Recs). Their s Isaac was bapt. according to town recs, Jan. 7, 1644, m Mary Harris at Roxbury, Dec. 26, 1669. Wanted gen of Eliz. Porter & Mary Harris.

(a) JOHNSON.—Caleb Johnson ser in Rev & m Naomi Sutliff in Haddam, Conn., Aug., 1785. Wanted Sutliff (Sutlief) gen.—C. J. L.

10346. SCOTT.—Wanted gen of Clark Scott, who came from New Haven Co., Conn., to Delaware Co., O., abt 1832.

(a) ADAMS.—Wanted gen of Gilbert (?) Adams, who had ch Bartholomew, Gilbert, Robert, Moses & Philip. They once lived in N. Y.—M. C. S.

10347. WATERS.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev rec of Daniel Waters 1796-1865, of Conn., who m Huldah Cross.

(a) CROSS.—Wanted Rev rec of Joseph Cross, R. I., who m Abigail Worden or Wording in 1786. Wanted also her gen.—M. A. G. A.

10348. PARKER.—Wanted maiden name & gen of Martha, w of Elisha Parker, of N. Y. He served in Rev under Col. Marinus Grey & Willitts.—C. C. J.

10349. BARNHILL.—The Barnhill fam came to Balto., Md., from Eng. One of the immigrant's sons or grandsons went to N. Car. & had ch, all of whom went to Ky. & Ohio & were in there: Wm. m Ruith Boone; Robt., b 1781, m Eliz. Carter; Mary m —— Burton; John m Hannah Russell; Joseph m Rebecca Hopkins; & James, b 1780, m Hannah Boone. Wanted parentage with dates of these ch & Rev rec of father.—M. E. D.

ANSWERS

3802. SEHORN.—My grt grandfather John (?) Swann m Lydia Katherine Tsehorn or Sehorn. According to family traditions the family was originally Pennsylvania Dutch, but Lydia K. Sehorn was from South Carolina. She had four bros—John, Jim, Robert and Nicholas, and a sis Malinda. These bros were famous Indian fighters, since one of their sisters had been killed by the Indians. After Lydia's m to John Swann they lived in Tenn., owning a plantation on the French Broad river and another near Knoxville. It seems probable that your Capt. John Sehorn may have been her bro or father. If you have heard anything more of the fam will be glad if you will share it with me.—*Mrs. F. M. Fly*, Gonzales, Texas.

6654. LEWIS.—There were in the 1790 Census of Washington Co., Md., three men named Wm. Lewis. One fam I have traced. Wm. Lewis m Mary Forkler, and their ch were Wayne, Elizabeth & Eliza, who m Mr. Rickenbaugh and had desc. Elizabeth m George Shryork & her dau Susan m Wm. Forkler. If your Wm. Lewis m a Miss Eliza Rickenbaugh, it must have been the Eliza mentioned above or her dau. I am very anxious to obtain the name of the w of Wm. Lewis. also of Hagerstown, Md., who is supposed to have been a Rev sol and who was b in Wales. His ch were Harry, W., John, Jacob, Kesiah, Lana, Daniel and Samuel. Samuel was b 1818 in Hagerstown m Catherine Suffecool, of Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., and their ch were Susan, Emelina, Jacob, Malinda and Harry. Susan Lewis m Daniel Westfall and had ch McLain, Catherine, Davis and Samuel.—

Mrs. Geo. M. Gibbs, North Platte, Nebraska.

6659. If M. B. E. will write to Mr. H. C. Munger, 1439 St. Paul St., Denver, Colo., he can give the desired information, as he has a book of the entire Munger family.—*Mrs. Oscar B. Steely*, Pocatello, Idaho.

8803. CARK.—Scotto Clark had a s Barnabas, b March 9, 1743, d Dec. 12, 1831. His s Samuel Clark, of Boston, b in Rawson's Lane in 1754 was at the Latin School in 1766. He m May 19, 1778, Martha, dau of Obadiah Curtis. At the beginning of the Rev War he owned parts of several vessels and some real estate in Boston. He was Major in one of Gov. Hancock's Regiments of Boston troops and served with it in the Rhode Island campaign in 1778, when it acted in coöperation with the French forces under the Marquis de La Fayette. These regiments were in a terrible storm Aug. 12, 1778, and Major Clark contracted a severe cold which caused lung trouble from which he died Oct. 15, 1780.—*Mrs. Sarah Clark Burdick*, 5855 Trinity Place, West Philadelphia, Pa.

8811. WHEELOCK.—Henry Penniman, of Mendon & New Braintree, Mass., b 1733, d 1809, m April 13, 1769, Experience Wheelock, b 1749, d 1807, dau of Josiah Wheelock, b at Mendon, Mass., 1725, d Dec. 28, 1794, m Experience Clark. Josiah was the s of Obediah Wheelock b at Medfield, Mass. Apr. 25, 1685, d 1760, m 1708 Elizabeth Darling, who was the s of Benjamin Wheelock, b Dec. 8, 1639, at Dedham, Mass., d Jan. 1, 1684, m 1st, Eliz. Bullen, & 2nd, Eliz. French. Benjamin was the s of Ralph Wheelock, immigrant in 1637, b Oct. 7, 1563, d Sept. 11, 1639. Bred at Cambridge University, Eng., took 1st Degree in 1626 & 1631. M 1st, Rebeeca Wilkinson; 2nd, Hannah ——. His father, John Wheelock, b in Donington, Shrapshire, Eng., 1513, d March 11, 1595, m Elizabeth Rogers was the s of Humphrey Wheelock, buried at Donington, Eng., & his w Margaret Winter. Humphrey was the s of Hugh Wheelock, b 1450 at Chester, Eng., who m Mary, dau of Robert Spellman.—*Mrs. Geo. S. McParland*, 1768 Bedford Road, Columbus, O.

6684. MONTGOMERY.—From marriages by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, Lutheran Minister. John Montgomery m Esther Houston at Earltown July 2, 1738 (Egle's Notes and Queries, 1896, p. 83). On Nov. 9, 1773, John Montgomery, late of the Province of Pennsylvania, received from William Harris and Martha, his w, of the Parish of St. Paul's, in the Province of Georgia, three certain parcels of land lying in Mecklenberg Co., North Carolina, containing in all 630 acres, and on the waters of McRees Creek. His Will, dated Sept. 13, 1795, probated Oct. Term, 1796, mentions his w, name not given. sons Samuel, James, Robert and John and daus Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Irwin, Isabel and Ruth. The executors were Thomas Irwin and Nehemiah Harrison. Before January, 1800, Samuel Montgomery moved to Knox County, Tenn., and was still living there in 1811. In a Deed dated June 25, 1795, Robert Montgomery is mentioned as a planter.—*Mrs. E. L. Montgomery*, 309 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

ALLEN-HUDSON.—This record is taken from a family Bible in my possession which belonged to my great grandfather Nathaniel Allen. Nathaniel Allen and Pamelia Hudson were m in 1778. Their ch were Elizabeth, b Sept. 11, 1779; Thomas, b July 12, 1781; Nathaniel & Pamelia, b Nov. 3, 1783; Sally, b Nov. 15, 1786; Nancy & Anphelada, b June 12, 1788; Susannah Patrick. b Aug. 22, 1791; Hudson b Feb. 1, 1793; Polly b Aug. 21, 1795 Rebecca and Lucy, b Feb. 2, 1798. Nathaniel Allen d in 1812 and Pamelia Hudson Allen d Feb. 2, 1798. Another dau was b to Nathaniel Allen by his second w Feb. 22, 1800; her name was Sophia Pamelia Hudson, was related to Henry Clay's mother. She had a sis who m a Wade & their desc are living in Texas.—*Mrs. Geo. Berleth*, 2017 Fannin St., Houston, Texas.

9971. KAUFMAN.—Esther Kauffman, b 1770, d 1829, m Andrew Hershey, b 1779, d 1835. Ref., Biographical History of Lancaster Co., p. 306.—*Gen. Ed.*

9974. SEAVEY.—In the Town Records of Pepperellborough, now Saco, Maine, I find the following concerning Samuel Seavey: He was the s of Stephen and Betsy Seavey and was b July 25, 1799. There is no mention of the parentage of his father, but in Ridlon's "Saco Valley Settlements and Families" I find that Betsey Larrabee, dau of Philip and Sallie Larrabee, bapt Aug. 26, 1776, and m Stephen Seavey, Sept. 30, 1798. Philip Larrabee was b presumably in Scarborough, Maine, Mar. 3, 1744. His w Sallie Smith was from Berwick, Maine, and they settled in Scarborough, where Philip d Aug. 23, 1823, aged 79 years.—*Miss Nellie M. Smith*, Saco, Maine.

9989. SHELBY.—Dr. John H. Wheeler in his History of North Carolina, p. 97, under Cleaveland Co., tells that its county seat Shelby was named after Isaac, s of Gen. Evan Shelby, who was b in Maryland, Dec. 11, 1750, and as a Lieut. began his career at the mouth of the Kenhawha, in Ohio, on Oct. 10, 1774, against the Indians. He was made Captain of a Minute Co., in Va. July 1776, while absent on duties as a surveyor in Ky. 1777 Patrick Henry, as Governor of Va. made him Commissary of Supplies. 1778, he was a member of Va. Legislature in Washington Co., & appointed Major of an escort of guards to extend the line between Va. & N. Car. Engaged in 1780 on the

land surveying, etc., in Ky. but his residence was in N. Car. where he had been appointed by Gov. Caswell, Colonel of Sullivan Co. The surrender of Charleston aroused his spirit to arms & upon arrival in Sullivan, he found that Gen. Charles McDowell had requisitioned his aid to check the enemy which was entering N. Car. By him he was detached with Cols. Sevier & Clarke to surprise & take a fort on the waters of Pacolet, which was done expeditiously. In 1782 he m Susannah Hart at Boonesboro, whose father was a partner in the Transylvania Land Co., Ky., where he moved & became the first Governor. General Evan Shelby, his father, a Welshman by birth, settled in Maryland, when but a lad. He fought as a capt under Braddock, but distinguished himself under Gen. Forbes in 1758, when he led the advance upon Fort Duquesne. He was the first Brig. Gen. (Va.), "the first officer of that grade ever appointed on the western waters." Note from a deed in our Court House (Reg. office): "Evan Shelby, 1773, Gentleman of Frederick Co., Va." Dr. Wheeler says Brig. Gen. Shelby moved to the West in 1772 & in 1774 commanded a company against the Indians on the Scioto river and was in the battle Oct. 10, 1774, at Kenhawa—it was for his service in 1779—against the Chickamaugas on Tenn. river that he was appointed Brig. Gen. North Carolina Booklet of Jan., 1917, contains an article by Dr. Archibald Henderson which says that Gen. Evan Shelby was b in Wales in 1720, immigrated to Maryland abt 1735 with his parents, Evan & Catharine Shelby, & settled in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, then Frederick Co., but removed with his fam to Pa., abt '60's. His s Isaac was living 1771 in Western Va. as a rancher (he was a s by the 1st w Letitia Scott, of Fredericktown, Md.). The father, Evan, with sons Isaac, Evan, Moses & James, moved to King's Meadows near Bristol, Tenn., about 1771. Upon the Sapling Grove plantation Evan Shelby built a fort named Shelby's Station & hundreds were sometimes forted during the Rev. They kept a store there & it was there that Daniel Boone got his supplies for the expedition of 1773. His 1st w Letitia Scott d in 1777 & was bur at Charlottesville, Va., & in later life he m Isabelle Elliott, deeding one-third of his estate to her before m. She remarried after his d in 1794 aged 74. He was bur in Bristol.—*Mrs. Minnie G. McCubbin*, 419 S. Main St., Salisbury, N. Car.

10119. DAVIDSON-ADAMS.—If N. C. M. will write to Mr. A. H. Davidson, 1342 E. 9th St., Des Moines, Iowa, who is compiling a Davidson gen, he may be able to give her the desired information.—*Mrs. W. B. Guy*, 426 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

10008. TERRELL.—In "Some Immigrants to Virginia," compiled by W. G. Stanard, Robt., Richmond & Wm. Terrell are mentioned. Robt. seems to have been the 1st to come over. The item reads: "Terrell, Robt. (in Va., 1647), York Co., citizen and fishmonger of London. Died in London, 1677, bequeathed lands in Hampshire. He was the s of Robert Terrell, or Tyrrell, of Reading, and great grandson of George Tyrrell, of Thornton Hall, Bucks." York Records, Va., Magazine of History & Biography, vol. 16, pp. 190–192; also the Tyrrells or Terrells of America.—*Mrs. G. W. Turnham*, 1406 E. Oregon St., Evansville, Ind.

10028. YOUNGE.—Have some records of the Young family who were among the early settlers of Georgia. Will be glad to correspond with you.—*Mrs. J. C. Lane*, Statesboro, Ga.

10032. MCCONNELL.—William & Alexander McConnell, bros, joined a company organized by Robert Patterson & left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1775, for the wilds of Kentucky. Wm. was Patterson's subaltern. Rauck's History of Lexington says Wm. McConnell built the first log cabin, which was destroyed, & about a year later Patterson built a cabin on the site of Lexington. "Concerning the Forefathers," a history published expressly for the Patterson family, says Robt. Patterson built the first log cabin on site of Lexington. Col. J. H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, O., had the log cabin of his grandfather moved to Dayton & rebuilt just as it stood in Ky. & built a rail fence around it, as a relic of his forefathers. About 1800, or a little before the McConnell bros left Ky., went to Cincinnati & parted there. Alexander went up the Miami river & located near Franklin, O., and in 1806 moved to Dayton, where he d 1821, leaving ch Robert, James Lindsay, Alexander and Thomas Jefferson. Wm., bro of Alex., went up the Ohio river & up the Muskingum river & located in Morgan County on what is now the site of McConnellsville, Ohio.—*Mrs. Fannie McConnell Lynch*, 1035 5th St., Huron, South Dakota.

10053. CALVERT.—Copied from the family records of Richard Taylor, Esq., Norfolk, Va. Cornelius Calvert, 1st, was Justice of Norfolk Co. from July 18, 1729, to January 17, 1830. He was a member of the Common Council, Norfolk Borough, & July 7, 1741, was appointed member of a committee to "form a law" to prevent "all persons, being servants or slaves, from purchasing any rum or spirituous liquors under two gallons." June 24, 1747, Mr. George Abyran & Mr. Nathaniel Portlock were appointed Common Councilmen in the room of Capt. Cornelius Calvert, deceased, & Mr. Peter Dale, resigned. Cornelius Calvert m Mary Saunders 29th July, 1719, in Princess Ann County, Va. Their ch were Jonathan, b 23

Sept., 1720, father of the 1st Mrs. King, Barry King's grandmother; Maximillian, b 29 Oct., 1722, father of Mary Calvert, who m James Marsden; Cornelius, b 13 March, 1725, father of Mary Calvert, who m Wm. Walke; Thomas, b 8 Sept., 1726, father of Mrs. Eliz. Ingraham & Mrs. Sarah Martin; Saunders, b Jan., 1728, Princess Ann Calverts; Joseph, b 14 April, 1732; Wm., b 10 June, 1734, a Tory in the Revolution (see Hawe's History of Virginia); Christopher, b 26 Sept., 1736, a distinguished officer in the Va. navy in the Rev War (Vide Southern Literary Messenger); John, b 19 Sept., 1739, father of Mrs. Richard Taylor; Mary, b 31 July, 1741, m Col. Anthony Lamson 20 June, 1758; Samuel, b 8 Dec., 1743; Elizabeth, b 27 Nov., 1745. This is copied from "The Whole Duty of Man" in the Calvert Family. The will of Cornelius Calvert 1st is dated 29 May, 1796, proved 18 June, 1747-8. See Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary, vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 109-114. His w Mary Saunders was the dau of the Rev. Jonathan Saunders and Mary (widow Ewell, who afterwards m Maximilliam Boush).—*Mrs. Catherine Lindsay Greer,* 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10105. THOMPSON.—I am now tracing the Thompson family and would be glad to correspond with you.—*Mrs. Julian Lane,* Statesboro, Ga.

10107 (b) HUMPHRIES.—Mary Humphries' father must have been Abraham or Richard. I am trying to secure the Rev recs of the fam & will be glad to hear from you.—*Mrs. Julina Lane,* Statesboro, Ga.

10109. HERRICK.—Stephen Herrick, of Montgomery, and widow Nancy Ferre, of Springfield, m Aug., 1786. Their ch (see Montgomery Vital Records) were Sophia, b 13 Dec., 1786, m int 14 Dec., 1807. Luther Gorham; Pamela, b 24 May, 1788, d 25 Jan., 1804; Margaret, b 23 Apr., 1790, "in Westfield"; Stephen, b 16 Aug., 1792, in Westfield, m 25 Nov., 1813, Eunice Green; Eunice, b 27 June, 1794, in Westfield, m int 9 July, 1815, Abner Avery; Henry, b 22 Sept., 1797. Stephen, Sr. d 25 July, 1812, in 28th year in Montgomery. He was the s of Jonathan & Elizabeth who resided for a time in Westfield, Mass.—*Mrs. Jessie A. Porter,* 95 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Mass.

10110. DOOLITTLE.—The following answers are taken from "The Doolittles in America," pub by Dr. Wm. Doolittle, Cleveland, O.: Thankful Doolittle (Isaac, Joseph, Capt. Abraham) was the dau of Isaac & Sarah Todd Doolittle, b Jan. 21, 1754, who m Capt. Jean Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn.

(2) The ch of Ambrose Doolittle were Ambrose, Amos, Martha, Eunice, Abner, Samuel and Silas (twins), Reuben, Lely, Mary Ann, Eliakim, Lois and Thankful.—*Mrs. C. W. Woodford,* Lake City, Minn.

10152. BAILEY.—In History of Ashfield, Mass., p. 54, there is a list of names of men to whom rights or lots were given for service. In that list is "A 21-2-3-4-5-6-10, etc. Jonathan Webb for Herv Baly in ye Right of Sam'l Baly" (1739).—*Mrs. Jos. A. Bailey,* 62 Broadway, Clinton. S. Car.

10180. GORE.—If the party who wishes information of John Gore, of New London and Norwich, will write, I think I can furnish them what is wanted.—*Mrs. Emma L. G. Darrah,* 105 Elm St., Big Rapids, Mich.

10182. RANDALL.—John Randall, b 1703, in Taunton, North Purchase, d Mar. 16, 1765, in Easton. 1st w—a Stacey—no issue; 2d w m 1732 Experience Willis, b abt 1706, dau of John and Mary Brett Willis, of Bridgewater. Their oldest ch was Ephraim, b Apr. 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806. His house was in N. Eastonon. He was owner of the grist mill, clerk of the Baptist Society, constable & for four yrs one of the Selectmen, 1798-1802. Ephraim marched in Capt. Abiel Mitchell's Co. "down at the Lexington Alarm," in April, 1775. He was a corp. in Capt. Joshua Wilbore's Co. of Col. John Hathaway's Reg. in April, 1777, serving 23 days, later in same year was in Capt. Shaw's Co. of Col. George Williams' Reg. He served in 1778 in Capt. Randall's Co. & in 1780 enlisted in Capt. Seth Pratt's Co. of Col. James Williams' Regt. Notes copied from Ephraim Randall's acct. book, show he was a shoemaker and storekeeper. Isaac Stokes was a nailer. Ephraim Randall m 1st, Mary Blake, of Milton, b 1740, d May 10, 1776, dau of Moses & Hannah Horton Blake. Their ch were Ziba, b July 11, 1760, d Mar. 23, 1835; Elijah, b Oct. 14, 1762, d Oct. 11, 1766; John, b Apr. 11, 1765, d Aug. 13, 1837; Hannah, b Aug. 14, 1769, d Feb. 15, 1800, m Sept. 10, 1789, John Packard Stoughton; Mary, b May 16, 1770, m Sept. 1, 1793, Isaac Stokes, Jr., went to Maine; Elijah, b Nov. 25, 1772, d 1850; Moses, b July 16, 1775, d Nov. 11, 1844. Ephraim Randall, m 2d Louise Stone, d Nov., 1812. Their ch were, a ch b 1778, d 1778; Lemuel, b Oct. 1, 1779, d Oct. 11, 1802; Zephaniah, b Sept. 24, 1783, d Jan. 5, 1855; Mindwell, b Feb. 8, 1786, d June 23, 1870; Caleb, b Apr. 8, 1788, d 1813, with camp distemper in U. S. service in War of 1812.—*Miss Sara E. Wilbar,* 568 Pleasant St., Bridgewater, Mass.

10125. FARROW.—John Farrow is not believed to have been a Rev sol, but his w Rosannah Waters Farrow rendered Rev ser which make her desc eligible for membership in the D. A. R. A sketch of her life was published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE twenty years ago. If you will

write, I will give you the data you wish. I am descended from John & Rosamond Farrow's eldest s Capt., later Major Thomas Farrow.—*Mrs. J. W. Simpson,* 515 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. Car.

10171. MARSHALL.—The ch of Col. Wm. Marshall, of Mecklenburg Co., Va., who d in Henderson Co., Ky., were Bennet, who m Lucy Wilson and had 5 ch; Elizabeth m Thos. Puryear & had 8 ch; Alice m Jas. Cunningham & had 8 ch; Martha Goode m Francis Lockett & had 9 ch; Phebe m Wm. Bagley & had 5 ch; Nancy m James Shelton & had 5 ch; Wm. Jefferson m Sarah Lyne Holloway & had 4 ch.—*Hon. Starling L. Marshall,* Henderson, Ky.

10207. There was an Oath of Fidelity of Connecticut which is given in Conn. Colonial Records with list of legislators who signed same. There seems to be no complete list of Signers published, but you will find those of Glastonbury listed in "Glastonbury for 200 Years" & East Windsor Signers in Vol. 1, "History of Ancient Windsor, Conn.," by Henry R. Stiles, while the manuscript material in the State Library at Hartford includes a list of Signers in Derby, Middletown, Union & Wallingford. There were many committees of Safety, Correspondence & Inspection, etc., also memorials & petitions which include names of citizens from Groton, Stonington, Newhaven, Newfield (Bridgeport), Norwalk, etc., all of which prove civil service.—*Mrs. F. C. Buckley,* 1511 19th St., Superior, Wis.

10234. HINDMAN.—Egle's Notes & Queries. Vol. 2, 4th Series, pp. 100–105. Rocky Spring Church, James Hindman, private in Capt. Matthes' Co., Dec, 1776. James Hindman occupied pew 44 in Rocky Spring Church, 1794. Wills at Chambersburg, Pa, Court House—Robert Hindman. Book A, p. 315 (1794). James Hindman, Book B, p. 258 (1805). James John Hindman taxables in 1786 in Hamilton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. Rocky Spring Church is in Letterkenny Twp., which adjoins Hamilton. For records previous to 1784 apply to Court House, Carlisle, Pa. An historical sketch of the old Rocky Spring Church in Letterkenny Twp. can be secured from the Regent of Franklin Co. Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa, price 25 cents. Pa. Arch., 3rd Series, Vol. 24, p. 427—James Hindman took up 200 acres land, in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1738. This will probably be found to be in what is now Hamilton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa. Write to Office of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, Pa., to verify the above.—*Mrs. C. F. Fendrick,* Mercersburg, Pa.

10240. SKELTON.—John Skelton's name appears in Solebury Twp., Bucks Co., Pa. Penna. Arch. Series 5, Vol. 5, p. 382, and elsewhere in the same vol. in other Solebury lists. This name appears in the Census of 1790, same twp.—*Ezra M. Kuhns,* Dayton, O.

10120. CRANE.—Benjamin Crane, b abt 1740, was the s of John, the s of Azariah, the s of Jasper Crane, who was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Conn., abt 1639, and with Robert Treat, of Newark, N. J., in 1664. This Benjamin Crane m Phebe Meeker & moved to Amsterdam, N. Y., early in the history of the place, probably abt 1790. He was a blacksmith & was b near Craneville, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He had 7 ch, David being the 5th ch, b abt 1777. This David m Dec. 4, 1797, Electa Riggs and settled at Crane Village abt 1791. His 1st ch, John S., b Oct. 20, 1790, m Margaret —— of New York City, & had one ch, Electa. Azariah Crane m a dau of Robert Treat, of Charter Oak fame, these two with Jasper Crane being among the first settlers of Newark, N. J., but Treat went back to Conn., where he became Governor of the Colony.—*Mrs. Geo. A. Pearce,* Abilene, Texas.

10139c. FARGESON.—William Pendleton, 1748–1817, s of Capt. Nathaniel Pendleton, Sr., of the Rev, m 1770 Elizabeth Fargeson, dau of Capt. Samuel Fargeson, of the Culpepper Rev mil, & granddaughter of Samuel Fargeson, Sr., who d 1772. There was also a James Fargeson, the name having been spelled several ways in the old records, in this Culpepper fam, one branch of which settled in Ky., & Samuel Fargeson, 3rd, d in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1817, the same year as his brother-in-law, William Pendleton.—*J. B. Nicklin, Jr.,* 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

10250. SALISBURY.—One of the ch of Job Salisbury, who lived in Newport, Herkimer Co., was Stephen, who m Hannah Gage, b Sept. 27, 1792, at Pittstown, & d June 3, 1843. Their ch were Henry, Stephen, Hannah and Joseph Moses. Hannah Gage was the dau of Moses Gage, b Apr. 11, 1768, d Apr. 6, 1843, at Norway, N. Y., and his w, Sarah Slauson, b Dec. 5, 1772, d March 14, 1863, whom he m at Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y. Sarah Slauson Gage was the dau of Stephen Slauson, a Rev sol from Westchester Co. George, father of Moses Gage, was b July 9, 1740, m Sarah Adams, of Mass. George Gage joined the mil in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 14, 1760, at the age of 25, under Capt. Richard Rea. (Provincial Records.) He later removed to Dorset, Vt., where he was one of the first settlers in 1768. He was constable & in 1776 enlisted in the cause of Independence. He next removed to Pittstown, N. Y., after 1785, & his name appears on the list of officers elected at the first meeting held in April, 1789, Renssalear Co. Hist. He d May 4, 1806. His obituary occurred in a paper called "The Northern

Budget," published at Troy, May 13, 1806, an extract of which is as follows: "At Pittstown, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. George Gage. In an early period of the Revolutionary struggle, Mr. Gage was known as the friend of Republicanism. He was a soldier of '76, and as such his name deserves to be enrolled on the living tablet of American Independence." The ch of George and Sarah Adams Gage were: Elizabeth, m 1st Cornelius Smith, 2nd Dr. Randall; James b May 30, 1766, m Eunice Watkins, & he d in Painesville, Ohio; Moses b April 11, 1768, m Sarah Slauson; Hannah m John Purdy; Rebecca m Boswell or Roswell Burnham; Lemuel b 1775, m Rosanna Sherman; Daniel David b Sept. 3, 1777, m Abigail Gates, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., he d in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21, 1819; Eli; Charlotte Carr b Apr. 22, 1787, at Pittstown m June 15, 1806, Israel Sloan, Jr., formerly of Rindge, N. H. In 1807 they removed to Pompey, N. Y. Charlotte d Oct. 20, 1879, & Israel d Nov. 18, 1855. The ch of Moses & Sarah Slauson Gage were: Hannah, b Sept. 27, 1792, at Pittstown, m Stephen Salisbury, of Waterville, N. Y.; Lydia, b August 15, 1796, in Norway, m Anson Crosby; Charlotte, b April 8, 1799, m Roland Ash; Stephen Judson, b June 9, 1802, m 1st Eliza Lobdell, 2nd Caroline M. Gage; Nelson, b May 3, 1806, d Dec. 24, 1818; Lorenzo Dow, b Sept. 7, 1812, d March 25, 1890, unmarried. Record found in Norway Tidings, Oct., 1887; Gage Gen.; Tombstones in Norway, Conn.; Wills and Papers in Troy Library; Z. Thompson Gazeteer as to Dorset, Vt.—*Mrs. Olive H. H. Lash,* Benton Harbor, Mich.

10121. KEYSER.—In the Records of the Huguenot and Dutch Church at New Paltz, is found the following: "In 1755 Nicholas Keyser and Anna Wieler were witnesses at the baptism of Nicholas, ch of Joseph Griffen and Margarita Wieler. Other ch of Joseph Griffen and Margarita Wieler were Margrite, b May 1, 1757, m Josia Terwillyir; Benjamin, b Oct. 16, 1759, Catrin, b Feb. 14, 1762, Rachel, b July 8, 1764, Maria, b Dec. 26, 1766 and John (Johannes), b Oct. 3, 1771. December 13, 1790, Anatje Keyser was witness at baptism of Anatje, ch of Evert Shirter and Grietjy Keyser. This may indicate that the death of Nicholas had occurred. These records are in Vol. 3, of Holland Society Collections. There were Wheelers and Griffins over the line around Redding, Conn.—*Mrs. Burton A. Crane,* 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10277. SITTON.—Joseph Sitton was b in Virginia, Oct. 15, 1745 and m Diana Beck, b in Pa. He d in Lincoln Co., Missouri Feb. 8, 1832 and is bur in Bryant's Creek Cemetery in Lincoln Co., Missouri and a marker is erected at his grave. Diana Beck Sitton, b May 14, 1749 d in Lincoln Co., Mo. Feb. 8, 1842. Their ch were John Sitton, b Oct. 9, 1767, m Rhoda Smith; Jeffrey, b Dec. 1, 1769, m Mary Bestick; Joseph, b Jan. 10, 1772, not m; Phillip, b Mar. 7, 1774, m Eleanor Gibson; Lydia, b April 16, 1776, m Joshua King; William, b April 26, 1778, m Annie Gray; Thomas, b Nov. 13, 1780, m Nancy Boze; Jessie, b Mar. 11, 1783, m Sallie Naney; Lawrence, b Dec. 12, 1785, m 1st Rachel Steele Gibson, 2nd, Patsy Thompson, 3rd Nancy Martin & 4th Martha Ann Moseley; Diana, b Jan. 1, 1788, m James Gibson; Jehu, b Sept. 4, 1790; Salome, b Oct. 5, 1793, m Guyen Ginson. Joseph Sitton was a soldier in the Rev. The foregoing data was originally received from Mrs. Zera Sitten Teters, 2308 Hill Crest Drive, West Adams Heights Los Angeles, Cal. & she has other information of the Sitton family. In the Sitton Family Bible is the following; John Sitton came from Scotland, his s John, b in N. Y. His s Joseph Sitton, b in Va. Joseph Sitton's mother was Elizabeth Pindell, b of English parents, in America. From the foregoing it appears that Thomas Sitton who m Nancy Boze, was not a s but a bro of John Sitton. Dates agree on birth of John but Thomas was b 1780 not 1786.—*Mrs. C. R. Hinkle,* Lake Shore Drive, Saint Joseph, Mich.

10293. SCOTT.—James Scott of Ulster Co., N. Y., m 1801 Hannah Kyser and had at least one ch baptised in New Paltz Church. His father's name might be obtained from same source. This record is in Vol. 3, Holland Historical Collections. You might try the family of Peter Scott who m Thankful Buck, Feb. 2, 1742, at Rhinebeck Dutchess Co., N. Y.—*Mrs. B. A. Crane,* 517 West 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10293a. GAGE.—Polly Gage, b at Bradford, Mass. Nov. 13, 1779 m at Bradford, April, 1797, Joshua Buswell, b April 5, 1774. She d at Methuen, Mass., May 1, 1836. She was the dau. of Peter and Molly Webster Gage; gr dau of Major Benjamin and Priscilla Poor Gage; gt. gr. dau. of Lieut. Benjamin and Rebecca Mullicken Gage. Can give dates and Rev. ser of this family, if desired.—*Mrs. S. B. Carrow,* 5 Stevens St., Methuen, Mass.

10300.—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, b Narragansett, R. I. Aug. 23, 1785, d on U. S. ship Aug. 23, 1819. He m May 5, 1811 at Newport, Elizabeth Champlin Mason, b at Newport Feb. 12, 1791, d Feb. 11, 1858. Commodore Perry was the s of Christopher Raymond Perry m Sarah Wallace Alexander; gr. s of Freeman Perry and Mercy Hazzard; gt. gr. s of Benjamin Perry and Susanna Barber; and gt. gt. gr. s of Edward Perry who m Mary Freeman dau of Edmund Freeman. Mercy Hazzard Perry was the dau of Oliver Hazzard and Elizabeth Raymond, who was the s of

George Hazzard and Penelope Arnold, who was the s of Robert Hazard and Mary Brownell. Elizabeth Raymond Hazard was the dau of Joshua Raymond and his w Elizabeth Christophers, and Joshua was the s of Joshua Raymond and Mercy Sands. Elizabeth Christophers was the dau of John Christophers and Elizabeth Mulford. Elizabeth Champlin Mason Perry was the dau of Benjamin Mason and Margaret Champlin; Benjamin (5) was the s of Benjamin Mason (4) and Mary Ayrault; Benjamin (4) was the s of Benjamin (3) Mason and Elizabeth Scolley; Benjamin (3) Mason was the s of John (2) Mason and Sarah Pepper; and John (2) Mason was the s of Robert (1) Mason. Margaret Champlin Mason was the dau of Christopher (4) Champlin and Margaret Grant; Christopher (4) was the s of Christopher (3) Champlin and Hannah Hill; Christopher (3) was the s of Christopher (2) Champlin and Elizabeth Dennison; and Christopher (a) was the s of Christopher Champlin. Elizabeth Denison Christopher was the dau of George Denison and Mercy Gorham dau of Captain John Gorham and Desire Howland. Desire Howland was the dau of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley who came in the *Mayflower.—D. Edith Wallbridge Carr,* 919 Vine St., Scranton, Pa.

10300. PERRY-TUCKER.—For ancestors and family connections of O. H. Perry of War of 1812. see "The Perrys of Rhode Island" by Rev. C. B. Perry, D. D., also the "Hazard Genealogy" by Mrs. Caroline E. Robinson. The "Clark Family Genealogy" by A. W. Clark, D. S. Can anyone give me the names of the eight ch of Stephen Perry whose mother was a Hazard? He m 1st Elizabeth Borden, dau of Abraham and 2nd Sarah Whitfield.—*Mrs. J. S. Benjamin,* East Marion, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

10303. ANDERSON.—Richard Anderson of Amelia and Pittsylvania Counties, Va., m Jane Foster of Amelia Co. Their s Frank or Francis m Sallie Mottley of Pittsylvania Co. They had a s Patrick who m Fannie Chandler of Halifax Co. and moved to Lebanon, Tenn., and their s Joseph Mottley Anderson m Mary Dixon Sypert of Lebanon. I have the names of the ch of Richard and Jane Foster Anderson and of Frank and Sallie Mottley Anderson, and am trying to get their dates.—*Mrs. H. C. Anderson,* Amity, Arkansas. This query was also partly answered by *Mrs. Sam Maddux,* 906 A. Ave., Lauton, Okla., who says her great grandmother was Polly Eaton, b February 25, 1778, m William Smith, Jan. 1, 1795 and d Sept. 2, 1851 in New Middleton, Tenn. The Eatons were originally from Va., and tradition says they were political exiles from Wales.

10313. FORD.—Jacob Ford, Jr., b Feb. 10, 1738 d Jan. 11, 1777. He m Jan. 27, 1762, Theodosia Johnes. He was the s of Jacob Ford, Sr., b April 13, 1704 at Woodridge, N. J. and d Jan. 19, 1777. He m about 1732 Hannah Balwin b Nov. 1701 and d July 31, 1777. Jacob Ford, Jr., was Colonel of Eastern Battalion of Morris County, New Jersey Militia. He was also Commanding Colonel of a battalion of New Jersey State Troops. He d of pneumonia at Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10, 1777, brought on by exposure while repelling the incursions of the British the month previous, and was bur with military honors, by order of General Washington. His residence in Morristown, is now the historic building known as Washington's Headquarters. He built a powder mill for the use of the American army. (N. J. Arch. 2nd Series, vol. 1. p. 121). It is believed that Jacob Ford, Sr., built in 1774 the house afterwards occupied by his s. He was seventy-one years old when the Rev. started and was therefore too old for service. Would like to have any information of this family after 1775. Mary Ford m William Douglas about 1848 and settled in Va.—*Mrs. W. D. Topley,* 134 Melwood Ave., Cherrydale, Va. This query is also answered very fully by *Mrs. P. J. McHugh,* Fort Collins, Colorado, who adds additional information as follows: Jacob Ford, Jr., m Theodicia dau of Rev. Timothy Johnes, and their ch were Timothy, Gabriel H., Elizabeth, Jacob and Phebe. She also gives the Rev. rec of Jacob Ford, Sr., which rec has been accepted by the N. S. D. A. R. Jacob Ford, Sr., b in Woodbridge 1704 d in Morristown, 1777, was "Judge of the County Court and Member of the Committee of Grievances 1775." see Lineage Book of the D. A. R. Vol. 29, p. 276. For Jacob Ford Jr.'s rec see Lineage Book Vol. 22 p. 307. Father and s lie side by side in the older portion of the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown.

HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

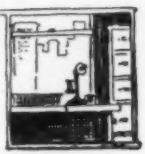
The Magazine also has subscribers in

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Pennsylvania at this date of publication leads all States with 1278 subscribers



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Special Meeting, December 20, 1921

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and confirmation of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Tuesday, December 20, 1921, at 10.05 A.M.

The members of the Board joined with the President General in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General, was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The following members responded to the roll call: *National Officers*: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; *State Regents*, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Young.

The President General reported the death of Miss Sue M. Young who, up to the date of her resignation January 12, 1920, had served the National Society for twenty-five years, having charge of the membership certificates. Mrs. Morris moved *that resolutions of sympathy be sent to the relatives of Miss Young, and that the Board express its appreciation of the long and faithful services of Miss Young.* This was seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1325 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,
(Miss) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved *that the Secretary cast the ballot for 1325 members of the Society.* Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Secretary *pro tem* announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1325 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 75 members and moved *that the 75 members be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for these 75 members.* This was seconded by Mrs. Morris and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 151 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 263 members. The Board stood in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Ona F. Drake, Mankato, Kans.; Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Salina, Kans.; Mrs. Ina S. Walker, Galesburg, Mich.; Mrs. Mary A. Keefe, Braymer, Mo.; Mrs. Mayme Stoetzel Cook, Cozart, Nebr.; Mrs. Annie Mae Myers McNeill, Cushing, Okla.; Mrs. Jessie Almira Adams, Wynnewood, Okla.; Mrs. Frankie Williamson, Duncan, Okla.; Mrs. Frances Shaw Goff, Madison, S. D.; Mrs. Renick F. Ansell, San Marcos, Texas; Mrs. Edith Simpson Nevins Adams, Anacortes, Wash.; Mrs. Madge Rhodius, Sedro-Wooley, Wash.; Mrs. Fenton Morris Brown, Pratt-on-Kanawha, W. Va.

Authorization is requested of the following chapters:

Cairo, Carlyle, Hillsboro, Kankakee, Marion, Monticello, Nashville, Odell, Pana, Petersburg and Wilmette, Illinois, Pratt and Kansas, Fredericksburg, Hollins and Rio, Virginia.

The resignation of Mrs. Maud Adams, as Organizing Regent at Galesburg, Michigan, has been reported by the State Regent of Michigan.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitations:

Mrs. Addah K. Searce, Orland, Cal.; Mrs. Annie M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio.

The State Regent of Arkansas, requests official disbandment of the "Robert Nelson" Chapter of Lamar, Arkansas, on account of the depletion in resident members.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania requests the location of the Chapter forming at Towanda, Mrs. Jerome Neiley being the Organizing Regent, be changed to Standing Stone, Pa.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting:

Chapter at Pacific Grove, Cal.; "Sacramento" at Sacramento, Cal.; "Sylvester" at Sylvester, Ga.; Chapter at Warrenton, Ga.; "Hearthstone" at Fontanelle, Iowa; "Olathe" at Olathe, Kans.; "Jean Torrence" at Ithaca, Mich.; "Genoa" at Genoa, Neb.; "Cornelius Harnett" at Dunn, N. C.; "Abraham Clark" at Roselle, N. J.; "Lawton," Lawton, Okla.; "Bedford" at Bedford, Penna.; "Dr. Benjamin Rush" at Narberth, Penna.; "Lucy Meriwether" at Larado, Texas; "Black's Fort" at Abingdon, Va.; "Fort Loudoun" at Winchester, Va.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. Wallace W.) Lucy Galt Hanger,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Treasurer General called attention to the fact that the representation of chapters to Congress was based upon the paid up membership February 1st, and she therefore moved *that the President General call a special meeting late in January to admit new members, reinstate old members, and approve* new chapters. This was seconded by Mrs. Hanger and carried.

Mrs. Hunter reported that she had the name of one more member who wished to be reinstated and moved *that this member be reinstated and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for this one member.* Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared this former member reinstated.

After the reading of the minutes, on motion, the meeting adjourned at 10.50 A.M.

Lily Tyson Elliott,
Secretary, pro tem.

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